Imogen Papworth-Heidel juggles a soccer ball to raise funds for frontline workers in the UK.
On your mark . . . Get set . . . Go!
The runners (vowels) are ready to race.
Read the clues and fill in the blanks. Vowels always go above the numbered dashes and consonants above the unnumbered dashes.
Then, to find out who wins the race, add up the numbers for each vowel. Write the totals in the boxes at the finish line. The winning vowel is the one with the highest number.

All the answers below are loanwords. “Loanwords” are words adopted from one language and used in another language without translation. Sometimes the spelling or pronunciation is changed slightly to use sounds closer to the new speakers’ accents. There are many loanwords in English. You might not even know the word you’re using came straight from a different language!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clue</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Loanword</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A type of dance; dancers often wear pink slippers</td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The school level between preschool and 1st grade</td>
<td>German</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A French crescent-shaped roll made of sweet flaky pastry</td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Entertainment where people take turns singing popular songs into a microphone at parties or some restaurants</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. One of a pair of long, skinny runners made of wood, plastic, or metal used in gliding over snow</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rotating winds in a column or funnel shape</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bread that is shaped into a ring like a donut</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. A small furry rodent with large cheek pouches for carrying food, often kept as a pet</td>
<td>German</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. A very large wave or series of waves caused by earthquakes or undersea eruptions</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. A clumsy, awkward person</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers on page 5
The Key-Keeper

Gianni Crea (pronounced cray-ah) unlocks the door to Italy’s Sistine Chapel every day. After all, that’s his job. Mr. Crea is the “clavigero” (clav-ee-jair-oh), or key-keeper, of the Vatican Museums. The museums hold one of the world’s greatest collections of art.

Mr. Crea’s day begins at 5:00 a.m. in a downstairs bunker. That’s where 2,797 keys to Vatican treasures are kept in wall safes overnight. The key-keeper retrieves giant keyrings. They jangle as he strides through four and a half miles of museums with doors to unlock.

At the tiny wooden doorway of the famous Sistine Chapel, Mr. Crea takes a silvery-brass key from a white envelope. He slips the key into the keyhole and turns it gently. The door opens with a creak. At the end of every day, the key-keeper locks the chapel. He places the key in a new white envelope. He seals, stamps, and returns the packet to the bunker wall safe.

Having a housekey of your very own is a big responsibility for kids. As an adult, Mr. Crea knows it is a privilege to hold the keys to the Vatican Museums.

Ticket to Space

Hayley Arceneaux beat bone cancer. She thinks rocketing into orbit on SpaceX’s first private flight will be a piece of cake. St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital chose her to represent the hospital staff in space. The 29-year-old physician assistant will launch later this year. She’ll join billionaire Jared Isaacman, who paid for the spaceflight. He is giving away its three extra seats.

Ms. Arceneaux will make history after she blasts off. She will become the youngest American in space. She is also the first person to go to space with a prosthesis. She lost part of her leg to cancer. Now she has an artificial knee and thigh bone. The doctors at St. Jude helped her conquer cancer and recover. Now, SpaceX has cleared her to fly. “My battle with cancer really prepared me for space travel,” says Ms. Arceneaux. “It made me tough, and then I think it really taught me to expect the unexpected and go along for the ride.”

Ms. Arceneaux was at home when she got the unexpected call asking her to represent St. Jude in space. “Yes! Yes! Please!” she exclaimed.
Don't hold the mayo! Mayonnaise may be the key to saving some sick sea turtles. Employees at Israel’s National Sea Turtle Rescue Center are using the condiment to treat endangered green sea turtles hurt by an oil spill. Israel’s Nature and Parks Authority called the spill one of the country’s worst ecological disasters on record. The slimy slick coated most of the Mediterranean coastline with sticky tar. Tar damages wildlife, including sea turtles.

“They came to us full of tar. All their trachea from inside and outside was full of tar,” says Guy Ivgy. He’s a medical assistant at the turtle rescue. Workers found a creative way to flush tar out of the reptiles’ airways. Mayonnaise! “We continue to feed them substances like mayonnaise, which practically clean the system and break down the tar,” says Mr. Ivgy.

It should take a week or two for the treated turtles to recover. In the meantime, people are working hard to remove tar from Israel’s beaches.

When God brought His people into the Promised Land, the Mediterranean Sea was a boundary for them. Joshua 15:12 says, “And the west boundary was the Great Sea with its coastline.”

Bear Hugs

Living in lockdown can be hard to bear. Many people miss bear hugs. A Paris bookshop owner is helping his French neighbors bear up under the stress of the coronavirus pandemic. How? He’s loaning out giant teddy bears. The plush bears bring smiles in tough times.

Philippe Labourel’s oversized stuffed animals have been popping up in Paris since October 2018. This year, bear- spotters noted the bookseller’s bruins all over the city. They sit at bus stops and in shops. They’re posed to remind customers to keep a safe social distance.

“Don’t ask me why I did it in the first place, but I decided to loan the bears everywhere to make people smile,” says Mr. Labourel. His plan has been bear-y successful. At over eight-feet-tall, the teddies make people stop and stare in wonder. “I’m trying to give children a little bit of joy,” he explains.

Mr. Labourel won’t bear tales about where his big Teds come from or how many he has. But one thing is for sure. An encounter with one of Mr. Labourel’s cuddly cubs is bound to bring a bear-sized smile!
Travel restrictions. Social distancing. New rules had a big impact on scientists in 2020. Many paused their projects when the pandemic hit. Thankfully, citizen scientists stepped up to help. They are volunteers who do research. The number of citizen scientists has skyrocketed since COVID-19 lockdowns started. Some programs report more contributors than ever before. Even a pandemic can’t stop the curious from exploring God’s creation!

Monitoring plants and animals can take a long time. It also sometimes means covering a large area around the globe. Scientists studying nature often ask volunteers for extra help. These citizen scientists record what they notice in nature. Some plot stars, watch weather patterns, or collect rainfall totals. Others observe migrating birds and butterflies. There are all kinds of citizen scientists! Millions of people participate in citizen science projects. Some projects have volunteers on the lookout for new insect species. Citizen scientists observing space have discovered exoplanets. Others have helped scientists find cures for diseases.

A few popular citizen science programs are eBird, Nature’s Notebook, and eButterfly. These programs train volunteers well. They provide support tools like apps. Volunteers use those as they collect data. Trained scientists review everything that citizen scientists submit. That helps prevent errors as information is collected.

Spring is a great time to become a citizen scientist. The season brings new plant growth and increased animal activity. Do you like to birdwatch? Study the clouds? Number the stars? Even if you never thought you’d be a scientist, you can participate. Your observations are valuable! And they just might help everyone understand more about the Earth and how God created it to work.
Science is everywhere! That’s because science is a body of knowledge about the natural world. It is made up of all the principles God designed to make His creation work. Psalm 19:1 says, “The heavens declare the glory of God, and the sky above proclaims His handiwork.”

Look outside and you see God’s creation come to life. Itty-bitty insects scurry. Seeds grow into strong, flowering plants. Stars sparkle in the night. Weather patterns change. Winds spread seeds and stir up animal activity. Natural disasters disturb ecosystems. Over time, they heal and rebuild. It’s an active creation! Studying that activity helps us understand God the Creator, who made it all in His wisdom.

Watch a flitting butterfly. Follow it a bit and see if it lands. Scientists study butterflies. They learn about their habitats (where they live). They try to understand the survival skills God gave them.

Scan for salamanders in a creek. Can you find one? By observing creeks, scientists learn about the many organisms that teem in fresh water. Some are easy to spot—like turtles and snails, frogs and snakes. Below the surface, more organisms that may be harder to see live. Think of algae and bacteria. But they all work together. God brings order to these natural communities.

Take a nature hike! Scientists go on hikes to collect samples of soil, water, animal waste, rocks, and much more. God filled the Earth with the exact natural resources that life needs to thrive.

Pay attention to wild animals when a storm is coming. Some biologists track birds flying through massive storms. Fletcher Smith is a research biologist at the Center for Conservation Biology in Williamsburg, Virginia. He says, “They’ll just sit on a tree branch and hold on for dear life. Most birds ride out storms that way. When they grip something, it’s easier to stay gripped than it is to let go.”

God keeps delicate birds safe during strong storms. How much more does God care for you! Luke 12:7 says, “Fear not; you are of more value than many sparrows.”

All creation reflects the beauty, order, and creativity of our Creator. And the best part of creation—YOU! God made you His masterpiece.
Big things usually make big impacts. A 10,000-pound elephant will break branches, uproot bushes, and push down trees to reach food. Little things can make big impacts too. Body size doesn’t always dictate the big jobs God gives some small-sized critters.

Krill is an important food source for marine life. Whales, seals, and penguins are just a few animals that eat these little crustaceans. Krill swim in large groups. Their swimming motion creates eddies in the water. An eddy is like a whirlpool. Water spins, and as it does, deep water comes up. At the same time, surface water goes down. The spinning water churns up rich nutrients. Thanks to tiny krill, marine animals enjoy the nutrient-rich water.

There are more than 320 different species of hummingbirds. These itty-bitty birds are always hungry! Each bird will visit hundreds of flowers every day. They slurp nectar from flowers. As they travel from flower to flower, hummingbirds carry pollen with them. They pollinate wildflowers everywhere! Hummingbirds travel thousands of miles yearly. Of course, the miniature flappers carry pollen with them on their journey.
The echidna is small enough to curl up in the scoop of a regular garden shovel. But the little egg-laying mammal can move through dirt as steadily as a backhoe. The native Australian echidna is not fast. But it is a tough little digger with strong claws and short, powerful feet. Scientists in Australia believe these creatures can show us how to keep soil healthy.

When they dig, echidnas trap leaves and seeds in soil. This adds nutrients as those materials decay. That benefits the soil and encourages plant growth. Echidnas aren’t the only animals that God created to improve dirt conditions. Rabbits and moles churn up soil. So do earthworms, beetles, and termites. What makes echidnas unique is the huge amount of earth their little bodies move.

These spiny anteaters have mouths that look like long tubes, called beaks. They have a great sense of smell that helps them sniff out food. Their nostrils are near the tip of the strong beak. A six-inch-long tongue slurps up insects. Echidnas use their mighty claws to tear through dirt. This skill caught the attention of researchers in Australia.

The Australian Wildlife Conservancy’s Scotia Sanctuary says that one echidna moves about eight trailer loads of soil every year. That’s about seven tons! Echidnas poke around, searching for ants and termites. When they excavate, they leave big, deep holes in the ground. Echidna pits collect water.

They make a way for seeds in the ground to meet what they need most: water and nutrients. This gives seeds a good chance at surviving in Australia’s poor soil.

The holes dug by echidnas are also hangouts for microbial families. Microbes are tiny live organisms. They thrive in healthy soil, just like bugs and worms do. And they devour decaying matter too—removing bad germs and returning minerals to the substrate.

God is the Master Gardener. He designed the whole process. Colossians 1:17 says, “And He is before all things and in Him all things hold together.” God gave echidnas a valuable job to do. These slow movers are efficient soil movers!

Sea stars are a “keystone species.” That means that they eat animals that have no other predators. If sea stars disappear from the ocean, then there would be nothing to eat sea urchins. Too many sea urchins would consume too much sea kelp. Kelp loss would mean a food shortage for many fish and other marine animals. Sea stars keep the ocean in balance.

Leaves it to beavers to manage healthy rivers! These little guys work hard making their dams. They use trees, roots, and limbs to slow a river’s water flow. Dams make cool pools that are great for fish and vegetation to call home. Dams are also natural water filters. They help catch and clear pollution from flowing river water.
Stay home. Wash your hands. Wear a mask.

Sound familiar? People didn’t give these instructions only in 2020. They also repeated them again and again way back in 1918.

Nobody knows for sure where the Spanish Flu started. (It probably wasn’t Spain. In Spain, people called the sickness the French Flu!) But we know where it spread: everywhere. About one in every three people got the sickness worldwide.

Like COVID-19, influenza affects the respiratory system. Spanish Flu also traveled easily from person to person. Unlike COVID-19, the Spanish Flu commonly put little kids and younger adults in danger as well as older people.

What made the influenza strain so bad in 1918?

Scientists studying the virus in the last few decades say that particular influenza germ could infect many different types of cells—not just lung cells.

Maybe you or someone you know has been swabbed for COVID-19. But no one could go out and get a Spanish Flu test. Why? People hadn’t even discovered that a virus caused influenza. They knew about microbes. But not enough.

Now we have powerful microscopes. They show us exactly which viruses cause each illness. Microscopes hadn’t advanced that much yet in 1918.

The Spanish Flu killed twice as many people as died in World War I. Vaccines had been invented. But there was no vaccine for Spanish Flu. So people did what they could. Even

Guidelines were posted to help prevent the rapid spread of the Spanish Flu.

Nurse uniforms included masks during the pandemic.
Sigrid Stokes is 76 years old. But she’s not ready to retire. As a nurse practitioner, she has lots of work to do during the coronavirus pandemic. She gets her compassionate gift for nursing from her mom. Ms. Stokes’ mother was Kristine Berg Mueller. Ms. Mueller tended to sick people during the deadly influenza pandemic that swept around the world in 1918. Ms. Mueller grew up in Norway. She was a 14-year-old student when the flu hit. Eventually, that flu killed about 50 million people.

“She and a friend volunteered at the local hospital to help out in whatever way they could . . .” Ms. Stokes says of her mother. “Feeding people, bathing people, you know, changing beds, whatever they could do.”

The flu pandemic inspired Ms. Mueller to become a nurse. But her family had no money to send her to nursing school. An aunt in San Francisco, California, agreed to take her in. Ms. Mueller moved to the United States in 1923. She enrolled in a U.S. nursing program four years later.

As Ms. Stokes arrives to work at Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital in California, she wears earrings she made from a Norwegian necklace. Her mother proudly wore that necklace each day. Her mom died in 1995. But the necklace makes Ms. Stokes feel like they’re working together.

Ms. Stokes is too old to treat COVID-19 patients safely. (The virus generally makes older people more sick than younger ones. So Ms. Stokes tries not to get sick with it.) But she can help by giving vaccinations. “I give very good shots . . . good jabs,” she says with a smile. She skillfully plunges a needle into the arm of a masked healthcare worker. The worker doesn’t even flinch.

As each has received a gift, use it to serve one another.
— 1 Peter 4:10

Have you ever learned about the Spanish Flu in history class? Many have not. In fact, many people—including teachers—just didn’t think about this pandemic much at all until 2020. But now pictures from that unusual year in world history look strangely familiar. People are dressed in old-fashioned clothes. But they also wear masks. Barbers, office workers, policemen—all have their noses and mouths covered to help prevent spreading the Spanish Flu.
Beep, beep! Ring! Your alarm clock is telling you to wake up. It may require you to push the snooze button—or if you’re really into high-tech, it may be inviting you to a friendly morning game of tag. But how did people wake up before alarm clocks were invented?

Some people hired others to wake them up. In the 1400s, town criers of the port of Sandwich, England, woke sailors with a weather report (a loud one!). Much later, some professional “knocker-uppers” used a pea shooter or stick to tap on windows. That roused customers.

Having humans stir you to rise in the morning would usually mean someone else has to stay up all night. But how would that person know when to sound the alarm? Sundials were some of the earliest time-keeping devices. They tracked the position of the Sun to tell time. But they were useless at night. Instead, ancient and medieval water clocks used water flow to show time passing. Water dripped out of or into bowls. Later, people also used sand hourglasses.

Greek philosopher Plato probably invented the first alarm clock. He added a tube to his water clock. It whistled to awaken sleepers.

Mechanical clocks were invented in the Middle Ages. Gravity pulled weights down to run a clock. The weights had to be wound back up for every cycle. These clocks

What is time? It's a tricky question to answer. It’s the movement forward from the past, to the present, and into the future. We measure it in units like seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, and years. The idea of time might be hard to understand. But we can sense time moving forward—seeing the Sun rise and set each day, watching babies grow, and feeling the seasons change.

People live and operate inside time. We can’t go back in time or jump ahead to the future. God works within time, but He is actually outside of it. Why? Because He created time. Peter tells us that God is not limited by time: “But do not overlook this one fact, beloved, that with the Lord one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day.” (2 Peter 3:8)

Not everyone thinks about time the same way. Some cultures see time as linear—like a straight line. These cultures are monochronic. The United States and many countries in Europe tend to be more monochronic. Punctuality (being on time) and schedules are highly valued in those cultures.

Living in Time
caught on in churches and town belfries. A whole village could hear the bells strike the hours.

Over time, individuals owning clocks became more common. By the mid to late 1400s, some houses had their own heavy iron wall clocks. Many could be set to ring a bell at a certain time.

Some crazy alarm clocks have been created over the years too. Around 1837, French performer Jean-Eugène Robert-Houdin invented a clock that lit a candle after the alarm sounded. Modern-day alarm Clocky has wheels. It will run away, forcing sleepers to get out of bed to turn it off.

One is calling to me from Seir, “Watchman, what time of the night? Watchman, what time of the night?”—Isaiah 21:11

Egyptians kept time by measuring the regulated flow of water from one vessel to another.

But others, like many in Latin America and the Middle East, are more polychronic. People focus more on what they are doing or on building relationships, rather than the timeframe. In a polychronic culture, attendees might show up to a party or church service later than scheduled. Then they may stay long after the suggested end time. They’re not being lazy or disrespectful. The event is the important part to them, not the timetable.

We don’t know how much time God will give each of us. Our lives as we know them here on Earth will come to an end one day. But God offers us eternal life—and our time with Him will never end.

Gears were later added to water clocks that rang bells or moved figures to display the time.

Quiz

1. Sigrid Stokes _______.
   a) cares for coronavirus patients
   b) gives the COVID-19 vaccine
   c) was a nurse during the 1918 flu pandemic
   d) invented the flu shot

2. The Spanish flu _______.
   a) was unusually mild
   b) was the same as COVID-19
   c) affected the respiratory system
   d) had a vaccine in 1918

3. What made mechanical clocks of the Middle Ages work?
   a) water dripped into a bowl
   b) gravity pulled weights down
   c) a bell swung back and forth
   d) people turned a wheel

4. Cultures that value schedules and see time as moving in a line toward the future are called _______.
   a) polychronic
   b) time-oriented
   c) relationship-oriented
   d) monochronic

5. Name several ways people have tracked time throughout history. Can you come up with a way of your own? Describe your idea. Then consider telling us about it. Send your best time-tracking ideas to WORLDkidseditor@wng.org.

Answers on page 5
Liver donor Margaret Stegall visits Janet Thorin in the hospital at Ms. Stegall’s first post-op appointment on March 8, 2021. Mrs. Thorin’s coloring results from jaundice, a side effect of liver disease.
Margaret Stegall stared at a Facebook post. She had never seen the person in the photo before. She read: “Janet . . . is in desperate need of a liver transplant . . .”

The post told the story of Janet Pierce Thorin: Doctors diagnosed Mrs. Thorin with an autoimmune disease called Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis (PSC) when she was a teenager. PSC hurts the liver. The damage prevents fats and other nutrients from traveling to the body’s organs. PSC turned Mrs. Thorin’s skin yellow. It made her itch horribly. She was tired nearly all the time and lost a dangerous amount of weight.

Ms. Stegall kept reading. The post ended with a request: “A qualified liver donor with blood type O positive or negative would only need to donate a small portion of his/her liver. Would you prayerfully consider donating?”

Mrs. Thorin and Ms. Stegall didn’t know each other. But they were connected. They were both part of the family of God.

“I couldn’t just hit ‘like’ and go on about my day,” says 25-year-old Ms. Stegall. “I couldn’t get away from the feeling I was supposed to help.”

Ms. Stegall knew her blood type was type O+. She knew that type Os can give blood to the other types—but can accept blood only from other Os. That makes getting O organs extra difficult.

As far back as 2004, Mrs. Thorin knew she would eventually need a transplant. But whom would she get it from? Her family had checked with relatives. No one had a matching liver. The Thorins didn’t know how to ask for that kind of help.

That’s when Mrs. Thorin’s pastor’s wife made the Facebook post.

Ms. Stegall was tested to see if she was a match. People kept asking her: Why volunteer for such a surgery—for a stranger? She struggles to put the reason into words. “My pastor had been preaching about listening for God’s voice,” she says. “I knew God was telling me to ‘love my neighbor as myself’ in this way.”

It turned out that God made Ms. Stegall just right for this opportunity. The test came back: She was a match!
Captain Tom Moore raised a substantial amount of money for Britain’s National Health Service (NHS) at the age of 100. How? By walking laps in his garden. Captain Tom’s goal was 100 laps before his 100th birthday. People loved the idea. They donated money for each lap the elderly veteran completed.

Just three weeks after he started in April 2020, he had raised $45 million dollars. Captain Tom passed away in February. But his legacy lives on. People around the world are busy setting and meeting personal goals in support of others.

Imogen Papworth-Heidel is an 11-year-old soccer player. Her dream is to play for England. She watched Captain Tom pushing his walker up and down his garden to raise money for healthcare. Imogen decided to help by doing something she’s good at: “keepy uppies.” She kicks a soccer ball into the air and passes it from one foot to the other without letting it touch the ground. “I chose to do 7.1 million—one for every single key worker in the whole of the country,” Imogen says.

The soccer star needed a little help to achieve her goal. She asked other people who did keepy uppies...
to donate them to her via video. “People did 6 million keepy uppies in total and I did 1.1 million,” she says. “It’s just really amazing how many people donated and spent their time actually doing the keepy uppies. I’m really grateful for that.”

Margaret Payne is 90 years old. She walked up the stairs in her home 282 times to raise money for the NHS. Ms. Payne figured out that the total stair height she climbed equaled the height of Suilven. That is one of Scotland’s best-known mountains.

Tony Hudgell is a five-year-old who lost both legs. He decided to walk 6.2 miles to raise money for the Evelina London Children’s Hospital. People cheered him on and donated more than a million dollars to the hospital.

“Captain Sir Tom inspired so many people to take on their own extraordinary challenges, from running marathons to swimming lakes. And he gave us all hope,” says Ellie Orton. She’s the chief executive of NHS Charities Together. Captain Tom’s message was simple. Do whatever you can to help others. And remember, it’s never too soon or too late to start.

LEAVE A LEGACY

What does it look like to live out your faith? Actions can speak louder than words. The Bible is jam-packed with examples of men and women who acted in faith. Those actions in turn blessed others. They left a legacy for future generations. That means they passed on a precious gift to others. God can use the smallest kindness to make a future, eternal impact.

In the Book of Ruth, we read the story of a single man and a widowed woman. In an act of kindness, Boaz offered Ruth the gift of gleaning his fields. He gave her extra barley and wheat. Boaz would later marry Ruth. Boaz’s generosity to Ruth influenced generations. Their family tree would grow and grow. One day it would include Christ.

Mark 12:42-44 tells the story of the widow’s coins. She gave all that she could to God. Her gift wasn’t much, but it was her best. Jesus used the widow’s small action as a big example for others. In verse 43, Jesus says, “Truly, I say to you, this poor widow has put in more than all those who are contributing to the offering box.” The widow’s actions showed many people (even today) what it looks like to give an offering to God with a pure heart.

“Is there still anyone left of the house of Saul, that I may show him kindness for Jonathan’s sake?” asked King David in 2 Samuel 9:1. Jonathan had been his dear friend. But Jonathan’s father, Saul, despised David. Jonathan left behind a crippled son, Mephibosheth. David invited Mephibosheth to eat at his table forever. Mephibosheth was Saul’s grandson. But David treated him as a son. This act of kindness showed incredible grace.

In the same way, your kind actions can quickly spread grace (good favor) to others. Do you know a discouraged person? Use your gifts to encourage her or him. Share a smile. Write a note. Bake a treat. Sing a song. Recite a verse. Play a game. Make a phone call. Lend a hand. Pray for blessing. Little surprises of kindness can be part of a legacy you leave for others.
STUMPED BY SECOND LANGUAGE

THE WORD MAP

“To me, it’s kind of easy to learn two languages.” That’s what seven-year-old Nathan Jimenez says. His brother Eli agrees. “I feel like I learned English and Spanish at the same time,” says the nine-year-old. “I learned because when I was a baby my Dad spoke Spanish to me. I heard it a lot and kept practicing. Even now he speaks mostly Spanish. That helps us practice even more.” Kids tend to have a much easier time learning a second language than adults. Their super-flexible brains are like sponges. They absorb new words, sounds, and even grammar without even knowing it.

Listen first, and then speak. That’s how God wired a child’s brain to grasp communication. Hearing a new language repeatedly creates a sort of map in the brain. The map connects objects, images, feelings, and actions to new sounds. New words connect to symbols.

Eli and Nathan are bilingual. Their family members speak two different languages. Their dad is from Guatemala. Their mom is from the United States. From birth, the boys heard both Spanish and English. Their brains mapped out both languages.

“Brain scans show that in a bilingual child, all the sounds of the child’s two or three languages share a single large map, a library of sounds from all languages,” says Dr. Arkady Ziberman. When an adult tries to learn a second language, some things get in the way.
l'ancienne société française, la chute de sa propre famille, les tragiques spectacles de 93,
point d'enfants. Que se passa-t-il ensuite dans la destinée de M. Myriel? L'écroulement de
mourut d'une maladie de poitrine dont elle était atteinte depuis longtemps. Ils n'avaient
précipitèrent, les familles parlementaires décimées, chassées, traquées, se dispersèrent.
M. Charles Myriel, dès les premiers jours de la révolution, émigra en Italie. Sa femme y
avait été donnée au monde et aux galanteries. La révolution survint, les événements se
quoique d'assez petite taille, élégant, gracieux, spirituel; toute la première partie de sa vie
ce mariage, avait, disait-on, beaucoup fait parler de lui. Il était bien fait de sa personne,
conseiller au parlement d'Aix; noblesse de robe. On contait de lui que son père, le réservant
place dans leur vie et surtout dans leur destinée que ce qu'ils font. M. Myriel était fils d'un
dans le diocèse. Vrai ou faux, ce qu'on dit des hommes tient souvent autant de
propos qui avaient couru sur son compte au moment où il était arrivé
au fond même de ce que nous avons à
touche en aucune manière
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Make way! A house is rolling down the street—down a one way street in the wrong direction.

This two-story, green Victorian house spent 139 years in the same spot: 807 Franklin Street in San Francisco, California. Of course it has. Because houses don’t usually move! But now the house is relocating, far enough away to need a new address.

Workers load the house onto giant dollies. Onlookers line the sidewalks to snap photos as the structure rolls by. It doesn’t move fast. It travels one mile per hour at top speed. In the end, the house squeezed past six blocks to 635 Fulton St.

You don’t move a house like this without a good plan. People have been plotting this journey for years. Veteran house mover Phil Joy told the San Francisco Chronicle he had to get permission from more than 15 city agencies.

Mr. Joy says this move was tricky partly because the house had to go downhill. (San Francisco is famously hilly.) “That’s always difficult for a house,” he says.

Along the route, parking meters were ripped up. Tree limbs were trimmed. The usual traffic signs were relocated. New signs warned: DON’T PARK HERE! People obeyed those signs. They didn’t want their cars wiped out by a rolling, 80-foot house!

A truck follows the house. Another drives in front of it. The move happens early in the morning so it will disturb as few people as possible.

People will construct an apartment building on the site where the house once rested. Why save the big house? It’s old. It’s historic. The wood inside comes from 800-year-old trees.

It’s a nice save... but it isn’t cheap. The owner of the six-bedroom house, Tim Brown, will pay about $400,000 for the move.
Believe it or not, people lift and move big houses all the time. Movers dig down around a house’s foundation. They cut openings in the foundation walls and stick steel beams into the holes. Jacks are placed under the beams. These machines lift a house off its old foundation. All the jacks move at the exact same time, keeping the home level. There goes the house, up, up, up! Now see? Enough space appears underneath to stick in sliding beams. These beams pull the house onto dollies, and a powerful truck hauls it all away.

Why go to all that trouble? Some people move a house because they want to preserve a historic building. They move it out of a busy part of town full of businesses and apartments. (That’s what happened with the San Francisco house. It sat on an extremely valuable piece of land for development.) Sometimes people move their house because it becomes flooded and needs a drier spot. Some houses are moved farther away from busy roads.

House movers need more than machine power. They need science too. People prepare a house to move by making sure the structure will hold together. Gravity is a good thing—very good. It keeps us from floating away! But it also makes it hard to lift a gigantic, heavy structure.

Movers work carefully. Walls need to stay at the proper angles. If the angles change, the house could collapse. Movers check floor joists to make sure they’ll keep doing their jobs—holding up the house.

But there’s one thing people don’t have to do while moving a house. They don’t have to take the furniture out. Most houses are moved with all the stuff still inside. House movers even tell stories of napping cats that move inside their houses . . . and don’t even wake up till they’ve arrived in their new neighborhood!

Everyone then who hears these words of mine and does them will be like a wise man who built his house on the rock.
— Matthew 7:24

1. Which side of the brain is helpful for problem-solving skills needed for learning a second language?
   a) the right side
   b) the left side
   c) the back side
   d) the front

2. What does it mean to be bilingual?
   a) to be young
   b) able to speak two languages
   c) to have two brothers
   d) to speak one language

3. Moving the San Francisco house was tricky because ______.
   a) the house was already falling apart
   b) the house had no value
   c) the house had to go downhill
   d) the house had to travel to another state

4. The job of a floor joist is _____.
   a) to hold up a house
   b) to move a house
   c) to measure a house
   d) to weigh a house

5. What are some benefits to learning to speak more than one language?

House—or church—movers make sure the alignment is just right as the former Calvary Presbyterian Church arrives at its new site near Barnum, Iowa. The 1938 church will be converted into a home.
Dogs bark and howl, yip and growl. Cats purr, snarl, spit, mew, and hiss to get a point across. Believe it or not, some rodents talk too. Naked mole-rats are bizarre rodents that have their own family languages or dialects.

Naked mole-rats are native to east Africa. (And no, they aren’t actually naked.) They have tiny sensory hairs all over their bodies. Mole-rats aren’t blind or deaf. But they don’t see or hear well. What they are good at is talking. These rodents use their voices to survive.

Mole-rats live underground in family groups called colonies. Each colony may have hundreds of relatives. They work together to dig and defend tunnels and find food. Their chirps help them recognize family members and coordinate underground activities year after year.

Scientists notice that naked mole-rats make different sounds to keep their community close together. In a new study, scientists recorded over 36,000 chirps from mole-rats in four different colonies. The scientists used a computer to study the sounds. The computer was able to figure out which animal made each chirp. It could also tell which of the four families that animal was likely from. That is because mole-rat families speak the same dialect. A dialect is a form of a language used by a specific group. (People have dialects. When you speak to a group, do you say “you,” “you guys,” or “y’all”? Your word choice is part of your dialect.)

When a mole-rat chirp was played through a loudspeaker, other mole-rats chirped back if the sound came from a family member. They recognized their own colony’s version of mole-rat language.

Mole-rats are fiercely protective of their families. They don’t accept members of other mole-rat colonies. God gave mole-rat family members the ability to identify each other by dialect.

Mole-rat dialects sound like chirps to human ears. But their language skills are valuable. And that can remind us that our own words are valuable too. Ephesians 4:29 says, “Let no corrupting talk come out of your mouths, but only such as is good for building up, as fits the occasion, that it may give grace to those who hear.”
**Animal Family Ties**

People have given animal communities clever names. A family of bears is a *sleuth*. A group of kangaroos is a *troop*. Goats live in a *tribe*. Grasshoppers belong to a *cloud*. Pigs reside in a *drift*. A flamingo family is a *stand*. A cat community is a *pounce*. Frogs form an *army*. And owls flock together in *parliaments*. Every animal family acts differently. But one thing is certain—these families stick together. Family ties make animal communities strong.

**HOME SWEET HOME:**
Prairie dogs live in *coteries*. This is a small family group within a larger colony of prairie dogs. Members of a coterie dig extensive tunnels underground. The well-organized tunnels have sleeping areas, “bathroom” areas, and spaces for little ones.

**HOW’S IT GOING?**
Dwarf mongooses live in a group called a *mob*. A female leads each mob. Dwarf mongooses check in with each other throughout the day. They do this by calling out with short little chirps.

**WHAT’S FOR DINNER?**
African wild dogs love their packs. A pack is made up of as many as 40 wild dogs. A father and mother pair leads the pack. The strongest dogs hunt for food and share it with the rest of the pack. Interestingly, the weakest dogs get to eat first. When the adults get a turn, they often *regurgitate* some of the food. That means they bring up food that they already swallowed. They give the regurgitated food to pack members that are very young, injured, or elderly. In an African wild dog pack, everyone looks after each other!

**DADS ON DUTY:**
Penguin dads keep eggs safe atop their warm feet while moms search for food. A male sea lion stands guard over up to 20 females in his colony while they feed their young. Male clownfish help females clean sea anemone to use as a nursery. When eggs hatch, these finny dads help moms fan the fry (babies) to make sure they get enough oxygen.

**FRIENDS FIRST:**
A family group of chimpanzees is called a *community*. These groups can be huge! Some have up to 150 chimpanzees. The communities have smaller friend groups within them. Friends groom each other, reassure each other, and of course—enjoy spending time together.

**MAY/JUNE 2021 • worldkids**
What Is a Cetacean?

A cetacean is one of several kinds of marine (water) mammals. Cetaceans live their entire lives in water. They breathe air through a blowhole. They have flippers and a tail that makes some people mistake them for fish, but they are not fish. A fish tail is usually vertical. A cetacean tail is horizontal. The animal moves its tail up and down to help it plow quickly through water. Cetaceans give birth to live young and feed them milk. Dolphins, whales, and porpoises are all cetaceans. Many cetacean populations around the world are threatened. Scientists and conservationists try to help.

DRONES TRACK DOLPHINS Is it a bird? Is it a plane? No, it’s a dolphin-tracking drone! New Zealand’s endangered Maui dolphins swim just below the ocean surface in a small stretch of ocean. They are easy to spot with a drone. Computers on remote-controlled drones track the dolphins without the marine mammals even knowing it. The drones are part of a government project to protect these cetaceans. Only about 63 Maui dolphins older than one year of age are still living. Scientists will use the drones to look for dolphin habitats, count pod sizes, and study the animals’ behaviors.

COMPUTERS STUDY WHALES Lisa Steiner calls herself a sperm whale geek. She’s been photographing whale flukes for 35 years. A fluke is the unique tail of a cetacean. In some ways, a fluke is like a whale’s fingerprint. No two are the same! Ms. Steiner uses her photos to study whales. Lately, new technology is making her job easier. The Fluketracker is a computer program. It uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) to look for details in Ms. Steiner’s fluke photos. The program knows what a tail looks like and what makes it unique. She wants citizen scientists to upload their own marine life photos into the Fluketracker. That would be fun AND help scientific research!

PORPOISE LOSES HABITAT Little vaquita marina dolphins are the world’s most endangered marine mammal. There may be as few as only 10 vaquita left. They live in one place on Earth—the Sea of Cortez by Mexico. The Mexican government has bad news. Vaquitas may lose their habitat. Dangerous gill nets could be allowed in areas where they live. The porpoises can get trapped in the nets. That’s why they’ve been banned in some areas—until now. Mexican officials will decide about allowing the nets after listening to feedback from the public. Could technology somehow help these porpoises survive?
Did Jonah end up in the belly of a whale? Or was it a big fish? Look closely at the Bible’s text for clues. Jonah 1:17 says, “And Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.” The word is translated “fish,” not “whale.”

But modern retellings often change the term. Some say that’s due to science. Maybe people didn’t know the difference between fish and cetaceans back then, they say. Maybe the word used could apply to all big, swimming, finny creatures in the sea. Maybe . . .

We do know that the creature swallowed Jonah whole. That means that it had to have been huge! Maybe that’s why so many Bible story illustrators draw pictures of a whale for the Jonah story. We aren’t used to thinking of fish being quite THAT big!

But let’s look closer. Could it have been a whale?

Even though they are enormous, whales mostly scoop up krill as they swim and feed. Krill are tiny, shrimp-like animals. Sometimes whales also eat herring, squid, and anchovies. If a whale decides to gulp something that is too big to be swallowed whole, it will first shake the prey apart into smaller pieces. That didn’t happen to Jonah! That’s more evidence that Jonah really was slurped up by a fish—not a whale.

Sharks are fish, and some can grow really, really big! Unlike whales, sharks can swallow seals or big chunks of meat whole. God also created other fish with large throats and stomachs. The fish called the “black swallower” is one of those. There are no known supersized varieties of the black swallower—the average is only about 10 inches long. But it can swallow other fish much bigger than itself! Perhaps Jonah’s fish was a different variety with a similar ability.

The Bible says that the fish swallowed Jonah in the Mediterranean Sea. Several whales, large fish, great white sharks, and dolphins call the Mediterranean home.

What we know about whales and fish helps us to understand the story’s events. But what matters even more is that God used the marine animal to get Jonah’s attention. And it worked!

Jonah had a hard heart. He ran from God. But after the fish saved him from drowning, Jonah chose to obey. He took God’s message to Nineveh. Jonah 3:5 says, “And the people of Nineveh believed God.” God uses ALL of creation (even big fish) to accomplish His purpose.

Jonah and the . . . ?

Quiz

1. dialect
   a) a two-syllable word
   b) a strong accent
   c) a form of a language used by a specific group

2. regurgitate
   a) nourish
   b) bring up swallowed food
   c) regrow

3. fluke
   a) whale’s tail
   b) whale’s blowhole
   c) whale’s flipper

4. krill
   a) grown sharks
   b) baby sea turtles
   c) small, shrimp-like animals

Answers on page 5
In a battle between an elephant and an avocado, who wins? That’s easy—the elephant!

Right?

Right . . . and wrong. Avocados aren’t much of a threat to elephants, of course. But avocado farms can be.

A company called KiliAvo is making big plans to grow avocados in Kenya. Lots of avocados! Here’s the trouble: An electric fence on the avocado farm will block elephants from taking their usual route along the Kimana Wildlife Corridor. The corridor is a path. It runs right between two areas already settled by humans. If elephants stay on the corridor, they don’t bother people and people don’t bother them.

But . . . here comes the avocado farm. “Local people here all know the project and they are happy,” says avocado farm manager Jeremiah Salaash. New avocado farms will create jobs for people who need them. They will also make the land they stand on more valuable.

It’s true that avocados are bringing big money to Kenya these days. People all over the world want the super-healthy fruits, which are packed with vitamins, fiber, and good fats. But is avocado money worth the effect these new farms might have on elephants?

Vicki Fishlock is a scientist working for the Amboseli Elephant Trust group. She says, “We can’t just say to the
AVOCADOS

elephants: ‘Would you mind not going that way because we have decided that we are going to do stuff here?’

Imagine this. Avocado farms are built. They block the wildlife corridor. Elephants still need to move around. They look for another route. The massive animals wander through people’s villages. They trample or eat crops. Growers get angry. They decide to get rid of the big gray nuisances.

Human-elephant conflict can lead to death, for both elephants and people. Elephants need protection. They don’t need fights with farmers.

A poor man takes a long journey and arrives at a mansion. He asks the rich man who lives there, “What is the secret to getting wealth?” The rich man gives the poor man ointment. “Rub this on your wife’s teeth,” he says. At home, the poor man does as the rich man advised. To his amazement, his wife grows ivory tusks! Her husband removes the tusks and sells them. But the next time his wife grows tusks because of the ointment, she won’t let him saw them off. Instead, she turns into an animal—the very first elephant.

That legend comes from a Kenyan tribe. Elephants have been part of African culture, landscape, and storytelling for thousands of years. The Maasai people of Kenya and northern Tanzania have shared land with the elephants for centuries. In that people’s tradition, elephants are even worshipped as gods because of their loud voices and huge size.

Elephants are not gods, of course. They also didn’t come from tooth ointment! But elephants do show the strength and wisdom of their Creator, the one true God. They have value just because He made them. Elephants also have worth in Kenyan heritage. Heritage is what one generation hands down to the next.

Look for Kenya on the map. God has placed this land in a warm region that can grow avocados in abundance. Kenyans have the chance to prosper from avocado farming right now. That’s a mercy from God.

Kenyan leaders face some difficult questions. How can they care for people best? How can they support elephants as well as avocados? People make money from elephants traveling on the corridor. Tourists come from all over the world to see them, and tourist money keeps Kenyan businesses going. But there’s no denying that people make money from avocados too.

Kenyans and elephants are old friends . . . and old foes. Can they live together in peace—even with avocados in the mix?

Manager Jeremiah Salaash believes new farms will benefit Kenyans.

Electric fences on the farms will affect elephants.
Cyclone Filomena crashed through central Spain in early January. Historic, 100-year-old cork oak trees fell under the weight of Filomena’s snow. Who will save the day? Tree cloners hope to.

Forester Francisco Molina moves under one of the downed trees. He chops off a long branch, removes extra small twigs, and then cuts the branch into eight-inch bits. These pieces will be bundled up and sent to a lab.

The agency Mr. Molina works with has been cataloging and cloning trees in Madrid for 10 years. After Filomena hit, the tree rescue team offered to help replace the cork oaks. Cork oaks are famous in Spain. They produce acorns that feed the also-famous acorn-eating pigs raised there. (You also may remember these trees from a book: *The Story of Ferdinand* by Munro Leaf. Ferdinand the bull loved to sit peacefully under the beautiful cork tree.) But cork oaks have broad leaves that collect snow. The snow’s weight can cause the trees to fall.

So . . . how do you clone a tree? Mr. Molina’s samples are scrubbed with a stiff brush. Next they get a bath in fungicide (fungus-killer) and bleach. After that, growers place them in a substrate (a substance that gives them nourishment, such as soil). They watch for fresh, baby leaves to sprout. They hope acorn seeds will form from these leaves. The acorns will shoot out roots. These little plants will be placed in pots. They will have the exact same genes as the tree they came from.

What’s next? Patience. It takes years for trees to grow, and tree clones are no different. Decades will pass before the trees lost to Filomena stand tall again. But cork oaks are hardy. They survive blight and insect attacks, sometimes for more than 100 years. Mr. Molina says trees like that are worth preserving.

There is hope for a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that its shoots will not cease.
— Job 14:7
SAY HELLO. A simple hola (oh-lah) will do. But you could also say “buenas dias” (good day—BWAYN-oss DEE-oss) in the morning. Say “buenas tardes” (good afternoon—BWAYN-oss TAR-dehs) at midday. Try out “buenas noches” (good night—BWAYN-oss NOCH-ess) in the evening.

QUICK FACTS:
Capital: Madrid
Religion: 67.8% Roman Catholic
National Animal: the bull
National Flower: red carnation
Neighbors: Portugal, Andorra, France, the United Kingdom, Gibraltar

VISIT MANY TYPES OF PLACES.
Castles? Old windmills? Cities? Check. Spain has them all. It also has mountains, vast areas for cattle grazing, river ecosystems, seaside towns, deserts lined with palms, and irrigated valleys full of orange trees.

LIVE ON SPANISH TIME. Spain has its own schedule. Stomach growling around noon? You’ll have to wait. Lunch in Spain happens between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. After lunch comes naptime, or siesta. During this break, many businesses close. Favorite programs air on TV. After this pause in the day, people go back to work. They don’t come home until around 8:00 p.m.

TALK THE TALK. More than 46 million people live in Spain. They’re spread across different types of land and cultures. The country actually has five languages—Spanish, Aranese, Catalan, Galician, and Basque.

EAT THE SPANISH WAY.
8:00 a.m.: Grab a breakfast of coffee and pastries. Churros are breakfast pastries.

1. Why are avocados so popular right now?
   a) Avocado farms benefit elephants.
   b) Avocados are nutritious.
   c) Avocados are cheap.
   d) Avocado farms don’t require fences.

2. Heritage is ________.
   a) an elephant breed
   b) what one generation hands down to the next
   c) a type of business
   d) a branch of Kenya’s government

3. What knocked down the cork oaks in Madrid?
   a) a typhoon
   b) bulldozers
   c) snow
   d) tornadoes

4. Which is a major language spoken in Spain?
   a) Catalan
   b) French
   c) Portuguese
   d) Amharic

5. Find Kenya on a map. Why do you think it’s such a good location for producing avocados?

Answers on page 5
What a sleep you had!
Lava spilled down the sides of the Fagradals Mountain in Iceland. It hadn’t erupted for 6,000 years!
People spotted the lava’s glow from Iceland’s capital city, Reykjavik. That’s about 20 miles away.
Fagradals gave some warnings before it blew. The earth around it quaked every day for three weeks. But officials said people probably wouldn’t have to get out of the way. No one lives close enough. The mountain stands 1.5 miles from the nearest road.

Elvers (baby eels) wriggle through rivers in Maine. Fishermen nab them with nets. In a normal year, these see-through fish sell for more than $2,000 per pound!
Of course, last year was not normal. Companies in Asia buy live elvers from Maine. Next, the little fish are sold to sushi restaurants. But almost no one was going out to restaurants during last year’s pandemic. The price of elvers fell to $525 per pound.
Now China’s economy is bouncing back. Maine fishermen hope eel sales do too.

Last year, a pretty blue-and-white bowl sold at a Connecticut yard sale. The buyer spent $35 on it. This year, the same bowl sold at an auction for nearly $722,000!
The porcelain bowl has delicate paintings of flowers on it. It is one of only seven bowls like it in the world! Most of these Ming Dynasty-era bowls are in museums. The Ming Dynasty was a family of emperors who led China from 1368 to 1644. During the Ming era, China exported its dinnerware throughout the world. That’s why we call our good plates and cups “china.” The bowl’s buyer must have known something about fine china. The collector emailed photos of the bowl to Sotheby’s. The rest of the story is, well–history.
Specialists looked closely at the piece. Its smoothness, glaze, colors, and design proved it was from the early 1400s. The bowl had been preserved for about 580 years or more! How did it end up at a yard sale? No one knows.
Once upon a time, this coin was worth just a few bucks. Now it sells for $8.4 million!

The only known 1822 half eagle coin went up for auction in Las Vegas, Nevada, this March. And what a sale! No U.S. gold coin has ever sold for more. (Though a buyer did once nab a 1794 silver dollar for $10 million.)

Half eagles were minted in America from 1795 to 1929. Made almost entirely of gold, their face value is five dollars. And the gold in the coin is worth between $400 and $500 today. But this particular coin is extremely rare. That gives it great value.

Who made the big buy? He or she has decided to stay anonymous.

—I love your commandments above gold.
—Psalm 119:127

Canal Traffic Jam

A colossal container ship clogged up one of the world’s most important waterways for almost a week. Then high tide and a full Moon’s pull helped. A flotilla (fleet) of 14 tugboats finally managed to wrench the bow of the skyscraper-sized ship from the canal’s sandy bank.

Video released by the Suez Canal Authority shows Ever Given, the troublesome ship, escorted by the tugs that freed it. “We pulled it off!” exclaimed Peter Perdowski of the salvage firm hired to help move the vast vessel.

The Suez Canal is a waterway in Egypt. It connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea and divides Africa from Asia. The man-made canal is a busy shortcut. It allows ships to transport goods to and from Asia without having to go all the way around Africa. When Ever Given got stuck, container ships couldn’t get through. The traffic jam made a huge impact on global shipping for days!

Speaking of Eagles...

Imagine it’s 2009. You’re staring at a bald eagle in the sky. Fast forward to today. Four eagles fly there. The eagle count has officially quadrupled!

Rewind to 1963. The bald eagle was nearly extinct then. People knew of only 417 nesting eagle pairs. That was bad news for America’s national symbol! The birds were supposed to symbolize the country’s pride and strength.

How did eagles make their comeback? People banned a pesticide called DDT. That chemical made egg shells thin. Baby birds didn’t always survive. Conservationists placed the bald eagle on the endangered species list. Little by little, the work paid off. Now more than 300,000 bald eagles soar through U.S. skies.
Read your WORLDkids from cover to cover, and then you’ll be ready to complete this crossword based on story details found in this issue. Solve the colored clues first if a word has you stumped!

ACROSS:
3 One of the five languages of Spain
8 The country in which Kristine Berg Mueller was born
12 A group of people who live in Kenya and Tanzania
16 A device used to tell time, typically containing sand
17 Imogen Papworth-Heidel did 7.1 ______ keepy uppies.
18 There is ______ for a tree. . . . Job 14:7
20 Large animal that eats krill
21 A gift, especially to a charity or to help someone
22 Let no corrupting talk come out of your _______. Ephesians 4:29
24 Jonathan’s son, Saul’s grandson
25 The sound a bird or a mole-rat makes
29 To watch or check the progress of something over time
30 Cultures that see time as linear are called _______.
31 To grow back

DOWN:
1 What you use for licking and tasting
2 Oak trees grow these.
4 A green fruit with a large seed
5 Now the whole Earth had one _______. Genesis 11:1
6 To study or investigate
7 A wide-tailed rodent that gnaws through trees
8 Opposite of old
9 Dainty, fine in texture or structure, easily damaged
10 And Jonah was in the belly of the _______. Jonah 1:17
11 Where echidnas live
13 Animals that feed their young with milk
14 The base that supports a building from underneath, usually stone or concrete
15 The country in which vaquita marina dolphins live
19 These animals live in a “community.”
23 A body of knowledge about the natural world
25 Naptime in Spain
27 Something Ruth gleaned
28 What causes influenza

COLORS:
- The container a soda comes in
- Tidy, orderly
- Another word for the ocean
- That’s a really fast ______ boat!
- 2,000 pounds
- The opposite of in

Answers on page 5