

The Rainbow Passage **New Line**

When the sunlight strikes raindrops in the air, they act as a prism and form a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of white light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch, with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look, but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond his reach, his friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Throughout the centuries people have explained the rainbow in various ways. Some have accepted it as a miracle without physical explanation. To the Hebrews it was a token that there would be no more universal floods. The Greeks used to imagine that it was a sign from the gods to foretell war or heavy rain. The Norsemen considered the rainbow as a bridge over which the gods passed from earth to their home in the sky. Others have tried to explain the phenomenon physically. Aristotle thought that the rainbow was caused by reflection of the sun's rays by the rain. Since then physicists have found that it is not reflection, but refraction by the raindrops which causes the rainbows. Many complicated ideas about the rainbow have been formed. The difference in the rainbow depends considerably upon the size of the drops, and the width of the colored band increases as the size of the drops increases. The actual primary rainbow observed is said to be the effect of super-imposition of a number of bows. If the red of the second bow falls upon the green of the first, the result is to give a bow with an abnormally wide yellow band, since red and green light when mixed form yellow. This is a very common type of bow, one showing mainly red and yellow, with little or no green or blue.

The Grandfather Passage **New Line**

You wished to know all about my grandfather. Well, he is nearly ninety three years old; he dresses himself in an ancient black frock coat, usually minus several buttons; yet he still thinks as swiftly as ever. A long, flowing beard clings to his chin, giving those who observe him a pronounced feeling of the utmost respect. When he speaks, his voice is just a bit cracked and quivers a trifle. Twice each day he plays skillfully and with zest upon our small organ. Except in the winter when the ooze or snow or ice prevents, he slowly takes a short walk in the open air each day. We have often urged him to walk more and smoke less, but he always answers, "Banana oil!" Grandfather likes to be modern in his language.

Bold On Cap The Cap Toothbrush **Bold Off New Line**

Start Instruction This is a story about how a **ALL CAPS** prisoner invented the toothbrush **end instruction** Did you know that the toothbrush was invented in a **Italics On** prison? **Italics Off** One morning in 1770, a man in an English jail woke up with a new idea. **New Bullet** He thought it would be better if he could use a brush to clean his teeth, rather than wipe them with a rag. **Start Instruction** below are the steps he followed to create the toothbrush **End instruction New Bullet** At dinner he took a bone from his meat and kept it. **New Bullet** Then he told the prison guard about his unusual idea. The guard gave him some bristles to use for the brush. **New Bullet** The prisoner made holes in the bone and stuffed the bristles into the holes. **New Line Bold On** It was a success! **Bold Off** The prisoner was so excited about his new invention that he went into the toothbrush making business when he got out of jail. **Underline On** For more than 200 years we have used toothbrushes similar to the one the prisoner invented. **Underline Off** Toothbrushes are not made out of bones anymore. They come in all kinds of **Numbered Bullet** colors **Numbered Bullet** shapes **Numbered Bullet** and sizes. **New Line** The next time you brush your teeth, think about the prisoner in England who invented the toothbrush.

The Howl of the Wolf New Line

Everyone knows what a wolf howl sounds like. It is deep, beautiful and eerie all at the same time. But why does a wolf howl? Some people think that wolves howl at the moon, but they don't. The howl is a way that wolves talk to each other. Wolves feel no need to talk to the moon. Wolves can say many things through a howl. If a wolf is by himself, he can howl to tell his pack where he is. He might also howl if a bird or something startles him, but he is not scared enough to run away. If he sees or smells a wolf of another pack or a human, he will howl to tell his friends that an intruder is coming. Howls are also used when a pack is hunting, or even after a really fun playtime. Wolves like to sing together, even when they are not hunting. But they don't like to sing the same note. Instead, they sing in chords, like a choir. Not only does this sound like a wolf choir, it can fool people into thinking that there are more wolves than there really are. Wolf howls can be heard ten miles away in good weather. They can last up to eleven seconds each, or be as short as half a second. Wolves will respond to howls, even those made by humans, or tapes made of wolf howls. But some wolves do not howl much at all. Wolves in southern Asia howl very rarely. We don't know why they don't howl often. Some think it is because these wolves were hunted a lot by people. These wolves learned to be quiet so they can hide. In any case, no matter what the howl is for, or how many wolves are lifting their voices, the howl is a beautiful and thrilling thing to hear.

They're Really Not There New Line

In 1692, in Salem, Massachusetts, when people had just started coming to America from England, there was a witch scare. It was started by the little girls of the town. There really wasn't much for children to do in those days, so the girls would get together at the reverend's house in the kitchen to tell stories and talk. The reverend's name was Samuel Parris. He had a black slave woman named Tituba. Tituba was from the Barbados islands, and she knew fascinating stories about witches from home. New paragraph

Soon the stories got scary and they started having nightmares and fainting fits. Their parents wanted to know what was going on. The girls couldn't tell their parents they had been listening to stories about witches. So the reverend's daughter accused Tituba of bewitching her and making her do strange things. Soon after, two other women were accused by other girls. The townspeople told them that they could either confess to being witches or be hanged. New paragraph

The girls went wild. They saw an opportunity to get rid of their enemies. All they had to do was point a finger at any person who made them mad, and that person would be whisked off to jail. Seventeen women and two men were hanged on Gallows Hill in Salem. One man was pressed to death, and thirteen people died in jail for witchcraft. Finally, the Mayor's wife was accused, and that made the town realize that they had gone too far. Forty-nine people accused of witchcraft were given apologies and released from jail. New paragraph

Nothing was done to punish the girls who had made a whole town go crazy enough to kill more than twenty people. Some of the girls apologized to the town. Others never admitted to lying.