# HOURS OF FUN AWAIT!



idden pictures, connect-the-dots, mazes, trivia, crosswords, and funny fill-ins are just some of the engrossing activities readers will find in this full-color game book jam-packed with more than 300 photographs and illustrations based on the bestselling *TIME For Kids Big Book of Why*.

Each page in *TIME For Kids Big Book of Why Activity Book* answers big questions about how the world works. The activities are fun, challenging, and full of information about the following subjects:

Animals Earth Space Humans Around the World History Science Technology Sports

#### Try a few of the sample activities that follow!

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#### ANIMALS

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## Why do ants live in large colonies?

An ant colony can be home to hundreds of thousands of ants. Most ants have a job to do, such as guarding the nest, tending to the young, or gathering food. There is only one queen. Living and working together increases the ants' chances of survival.

#### Did you know

Formica ants use twigs to build massive domes over their underground nests. The dome can reach nearly five feet tall. Get this ant to bed!

Help this ant find its way to a good night's sleep after a hard day's work.



**Formica ant hill** 



#### EARTH



### SCIENCE

## Why are some bacteria good for you?

It's true that some bacteria can make you sick. But other types help keep you alive. Some of those "good" bacteria work inside your body to help you digest food. Other types live on your skin and in your mouth, and protect you against the bad bacteria that can make you sick.





IORD SEARCH

Search up, down, diagonal, backward, and forward and circle the hidden words.

	antiseptic			doctor			infection			probiotic		S	oap		
•	antibiotic		bacteria			immune			mucus		p	ous			
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15	A	Ρ	R	0	В	Ι	0	Т	Ι	С	0	U	Е	200.	
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### **TECHNOLOGY**

dash

# Why did the telegraph change the world?

Until the early 1830s, sending a letter was the only way to communicate over long distances. Delivery could take weeks or months. Then, in the mid-1830s, Samuel Morse invented a system that sent electric signals along wires. Using an alphabet made up of dashes and dots—Morse code—those signals could be translated into

words. Morse hinted at the power of this new technology in the first message he sent on May 24, 1844.

#### Be the telegraph operator

A • — B — • • •	N — • 0 — — —	

### Did you know

Use the Morse code key

to fill in the letters and read his

message.

dot

Alexander Graham Bell hoped to build a better telegraph machine that used sound instead of dots and dashes. He finally succeeded by inventing the telephone in 1876.