
May 16th

The Pastor's Child

Featuring: Caleb Ho (Page 11)

Written and edited by the Dunlop kids and other journalists



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AND MORE!!!

10 ideas for things to do more, while your dad is at the door

If you're a Pastor's kid, you have probably experienced this at least once. "Experience what?" you ask. Well here's the answer to your question:

Your dad is at a door of the church talking to people and you are super bored. You say, "Dad, can we go home?"

"Wait about 5 minutes, then I can talk to you, alright?" replies your dad.

5 minutes later... "Dad, can we go now?"

"Wait a few minutes, I'm talking right now."

Repeat...

Aaaanyway, we all know that it can be SUPER boring when your dad is talking to people, so here are 10 ideas that you might want to try more often:

1. Draw

Bring a pen/pencil/marker/I don't know, bring any writing tool and draw on your bulletin. Also bring a hard surface to put your bulletin on. If you want to keep this drawing, maybe consider bringing a sheet of paper to use instead of your bulletin

2. Play a game

You might want to consider bringing a deck of cards and playing a card game with friends and siblings (I know they're annoying but just be thankful you have them) or just play solitaire by yourself

3. Play with your friends

Make sure to ask your parents first. Also make sure your friends' parents are okay with it. Then you guys could maybe go to the basement and play down there. It's almost always less crowded and is even more so because there are no cupcakes anymore.

4. Go exploring

If you can't picture a map of the church then this might be the option for you. You might want to go with friends but doing it alone is just fine. You will still have to ask your parents if you can go though. Also don't go into other people's offices or into any childcare rooms. The 4th floor (where Praise Factory is) may actually be okay though, just ask your dad (if you can) first. After all, he is a pastor...

5. Count stairs

Try to memorize how many stairs are in each flight in the church. Then impress your friends.

6. Eat a snack

Hopefully you brought one. If you didn't, that's okay. Just don't beg for snacks. Choose another option.

7. Go to the playground

In case you didn't realize, there's a playground next to the main parking lot behind the church. Again, you have to ask your parents.

8. Go on a scavenger hunt

Make a list of things to find and find them! Here are some ideas to get you started:

- A baseball cap
- A bible
- A sermon card
- A snack wrapper

9. Read a book

Bring a book and read it.

10. Read THIS MAGAZINE!

I say this a lot but do it! I really mean it.

What's up? News for kids

Another rover on Mars:

China just landed a rover on Mars successfully! China is now the second country to explore the surface of Mars. The Zhurong rover is now joining the NASA rovers Curiosity and Perseverance.

Red Pandas

In an Asian forest, a striped tail twitches. A clawed paw grabs a piece of bamboo. It's a red panda! Red pandas are mammals that are found in parts of Asia. They are the only members of the scientific family Ailuridae. Today we will be learning about the red pandas' characteristics, the red pandas' habits, and the red panda families.

Red pandas aren't pandas that are red. They are raccoon-sized animals that are also called red bear-cats, lesser pandas, red cat-bears, or (my favorite) firefoxes!

Firefoxes look somewhat like raccoons, but their fur is rusty red to dark chestnut. Their fur is long and soft, and their faces and ears are mostly white. They also have a stripe of reddish fur that runs from the corners of their mouth to each eye.

According to the Smithsonian Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute, "Red pandas share the giant pandas' pseudo-thumb, a modified wrist bone used to grasp bamboo when feeding." Red pandas have bushy, striped tails that they use for balance and staying warm. These characteristics of the red panda prove useful when you consider their habits.

Red pandas like to eat bamboo, which makes up about 95% of their diet. They also eat fruit, bugs, roots, succulent grasses, and occasionally birds and small mammals.

They are pretty quiet animals, but sometimes they squeal, hiss, grunt, twitter, whistle, or make a high pitched bleat. They will climb to escape predators, such as jackals and leopards.

Red pandas are mostly solitary animals. The home range of a red panda in the wild is normally about one square mile. Red pandas in the Northern Hemisphere breed from January to March. In the Southern Hemisphere, red pandas breed from June to August. Cubs are born in a nest made in bamboo thickets, tree holes, or hollow stumps, which are lined with leaves, moss, or other soft plants. They are born covered in fur.

Have you ever heard the word crepuscular? It means "most active at dawn and dusk." Red pandas are crepuscular! They spend about 45% of the day awake. When it's cold, red

pandas curl into a ball to keep warm. As for where the red pandas make it a habit to live, that depends on their red panda family.

There are two species of red panda. There is the Chinese red panda and the Himalayan red panda, scientifically known as *Ailurus fulgens fulgens* and *Ailurus fulgens styani*.

Himalayan red pandas are found in Bhutan, southern Tibet, Nepal, and India. Chinese red pandas are found in southeastern Tibet, the Yunnan and Sichuan provinces in China, and Myanmar.

But that's not the only difference. According to Chinese Academy of Science conservation biologist Yibo Hu, "The Himalayan red panda has more white on the face, while the face coat color of the Chinese red panda is redder with less white on it. The tail rings of the Chinese red panda are more distinct than those of the Himalayan red panda, with the dark rings being more dark red and the pale rings being more whitish."

Scientists think that the Yalu Zangbu River is the geographical boundary separating the two species. Despite their differences, these two families are both part of the whole red panda family.

To review, red pandas are mammals that live in parts of Asia. They have characteristics that set them apart, like how they look like red raccoons. They have interesting habits, too, like how they're crepuscular. (Do you remember what that means?) And there are different red panda families: the Himalayan red panda and the Chinese red panda.

And, in the same Asian forest, a mother red panda brings bamboo to her family. Her cubs come and greet her, and the red panda family plays together. The red pandas are together.

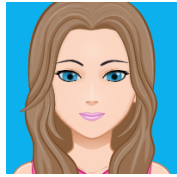
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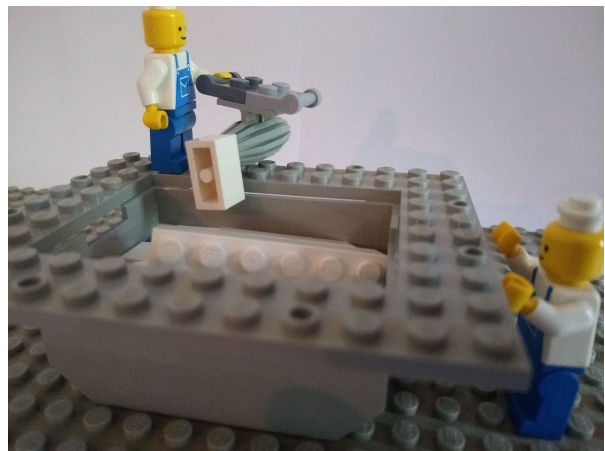


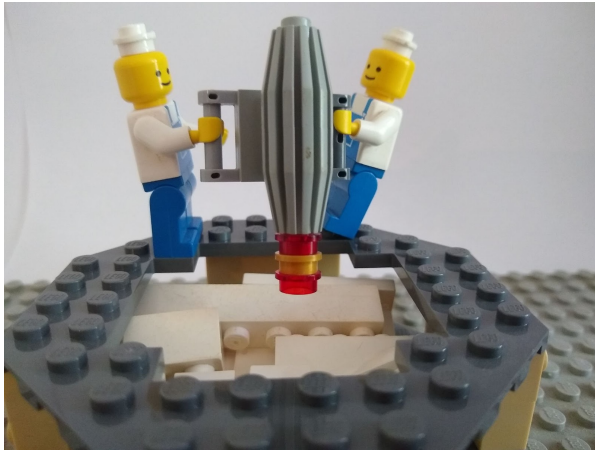
Rose Jamieson is a journalist for the Pastor's Child magazine and is a 5th grader at the Classical Christian Conservatory of Alexandria. She is 11 years old and likes to read, learn Latin, and play the piano.

How is Cheese made? A LEGO narration

If you are not allergic to milk, you have probably bitten down into a nice block of cheese. Maybe cheddar, maybe swiss, maybe mozzarella or parmesan. Whatever the type, have you ever wondered how it was made? Cheese goes through a complicated process of 8 steps to be made from fresh milk into the hard blocks of yumminess we see today. Here are the steps of cheese making below:

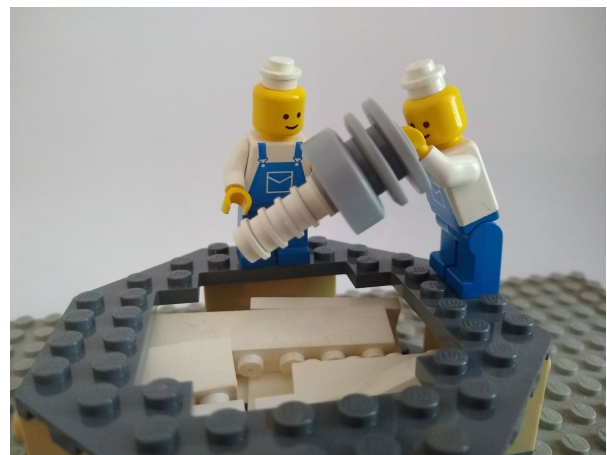
Step 1: Fresh milk from the previous evening is held in large tanks to allow the cream to separate.





Step 2: The mixture is pumped into copper-lined vats, where starter **whey** (containing lactic acid bacteria) is added.

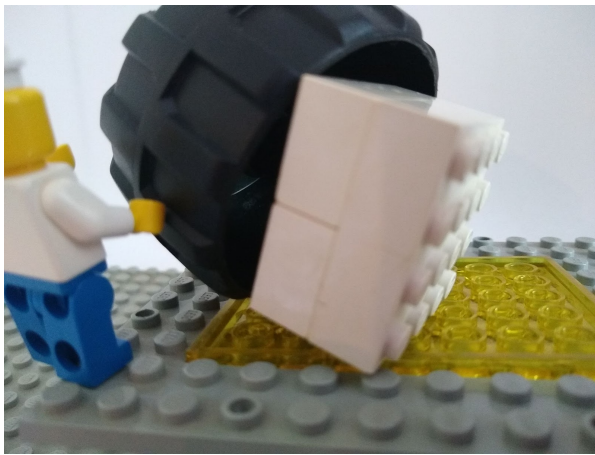
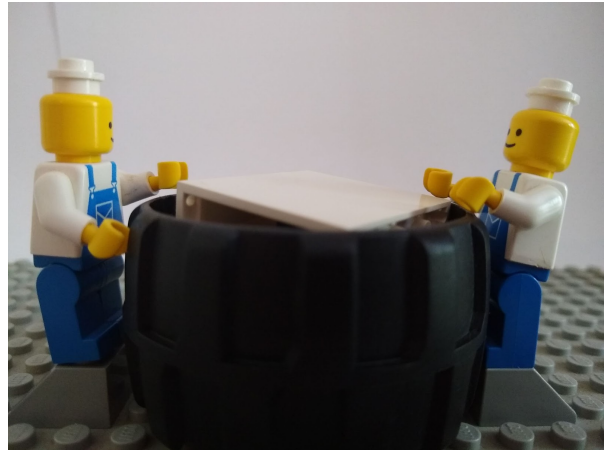
Step 3: **Calf rennet** is added, and the mixture is left to **curdle**.



Step 4: The **curd** is then broken up into small pieces the size of rice grains using a tool called the **spino**.



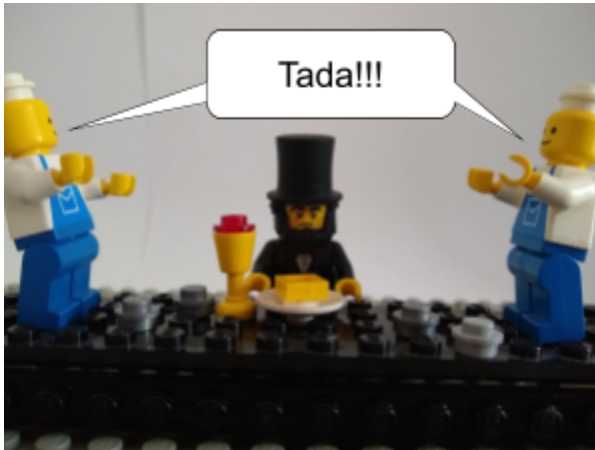
Step 5: The cheese is put into a round stainless steel mold, so as to keep its wheel shape.



Step 6: The wheel of cheese is put into a **brine** bath to absorb salt.

Step 7: Next, the wheels of cheese are brought to the aging rooms, where they stay for days, weeks, months, or sometimes years, to give them a nice taste. The cheese is also turned every few days.





Step 8: The cheese is tested by a master grader to make sure it is up to perfection.

Glossary:

Whey: The watery part of milk that remains after curds have been made

Calf Rennet: Calf Rennet is a set of enzymes extracted from the fourth stomach of a calf (cows really do have four stomachs!), which is used to set the milk into jelly

Curdle: To separate into curds or lumps

Curd: A soft, white substance formed when milk sours, used as the basis for cheese

Spino: A tool that is used to stir milk, which sort of looks like a giant whisk

Brine: Water that has a lot of salt in it

Information from

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/22/Parmigiano-Reggiano.png>. (An Image)



CJ Dunlop is the Editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine and is a 7th grader at DC International School in Takoma, DC. He is 13 years old and likes to swim, play the piano, and unicycle.

Advice Column

#	Question	Answer
1:	Any ideas for games (outside games, like tag) to play? - Anonymous	Yes! For some ideas, check out Issue 2. The first article there is called "10 Ideas for games to play, if you become bored today". You can also find it on our website if you don't have the issue with you. Here's the link: thepastorschild.weebly.com . That should help
2:	What if your parents introduce you to someone who knows you but you don't know them? - Carissa Dunlop, 8	Don't run away from the stranger Don't hide behind your parents and not say a word to the stranger Do be brave and tell them your name, it might be scary at first, but you might get to know the stranger really well

Any questions you need advice on? Email them to us at thepastorschild@gmail.com.

Book Recommendations

I am VERY picky about books. You may be too. If you are, here are some books you should try to see if you like them:

1. The Little House series by Laura Ingalls Wilder
2. Book Scavenger by Jennifer Chambliss Bertman
3. The Gooney Bird Greene series by Lois Lowry
4. Llama Llama Red Pajama by Anna Dewdney

Any other recommendations? Email them to thepastorschild@gmail.com.

Exclusive interview with Caleb Ho

Aaaaaand... nevermind, you already know. Here's our interview with Caleb!

Reporter: Hi Caleb, and thanks for being interviewed, since you won the poetry competition -

Caleb: Not really though

Reporter: - Last, last week.

Caleb: The one before last weeks

Reporter: Yeah, the one before there was a tie, so we're interviewing you because you won the one before that. So our first question for today is: *What's it like to be learning Chinese and speak English?*

Caleb: It's cool because I can learn two languages.

Reporter: Is there anything cool about learning two languages? Is it hard?

Caleb: I can speak in one better than the other, but it's also cool not to be only speaking english. I can also speak something else besides english.

Reporter: Do you ever get mixed up between what language you're speaking?

Caleb: Not really. Sometimes it sounds weird though.

Reporter: Our second question is: *What's it like being in-person, and if not, seeing your friends in-person over zoom?*

Caleb: I might think it's kind of familiar, because I did it for a long time, but after

virtual learning it's also kind of different. But we also get much more playtime than we would get during virtual learning.

Reporter: That's nice. It must be nice to see your friends.

Caleb: Yeah.

Reporter: Our last question is:
What is it like having a brother who is close to you in age?

Caleb: It's cool because I can talk to him about things that I know, and he probably knows about too. But sometimes I don't like it because sometimes he's smarter than me, or teaches me something. I don't really like that.

Reporter: Yeah, I don't really like it when my brother teaches me something.

Caleb: I'm kind of prideful.

Reporter: Yeah, that's the same as me. When my younger brother teaches me something, it feels a bit weird. Or he does something, like he swims faster than me, or he, yeah. It just feels like "you're older, so you should be doing better". So that's the last question for today. Thanks for being interviewed, and good job winning the poetry contest.

Caleb: Thanks!

If you would like to see the full video (the last part is a bit weird. Joey Ho (cameraman) forgets to stop the video), visit <https://photos.app.goo.gl/YQmt24GoTooEkyWq5>.



CJ Dunlop is the Editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine and is a 7th grader at DC International School in Takoma, DC. He is 13 years old and likes to swim, play the piano, and unicycle.

Short Story: the Ant Series. The Spies. Next story is called 'RC'

The officers never thought they would experience what they were experiencing. If they had every thought about entering Red ant territory undercover, it would have been with secrecy and terror. But the way they were doing it now was more like a joyous welcome.

In every town the officers passed, they were saluted by the citizens, many of which rushed out to give them food or water for their travels. Of course they didn't accept any invitations to stay in a farmers' house overnight - that could reveal their identity. But, they gladly accepted the food and drink and glamorous cheering. It was awesome. Until the rain.

It started with occasional fat drops of water barrelling down from the sky. For humans, this would be called drizzling. But for ants, this was called

'take-shelter-in-the-nearest-place-and-hide-until-the-rain-is-over-or-be-smashed'.

Obviously, though, the spies couldn't do that. They would be risking accidentally revealing their identity to whatever Red ant civilian they stayed with. They were forced to keep going.

It seemed fine for a while. The driving beetles were well trained. They could easily navigate through torrents of rain, dodging each and every drop. By now it was pouring, actually. So the beetle was working really hard. But it couldn't hold out forever.

The problem was the leaves. Since ancient times, the ants had learned to map the patterns of the rain, allowing them to steer clear of rain drops easily. But when rain hit things, like leaves, the pattern would be messed up, and you would just have to

hope that you avoided the drop. But the ants had no room for hope. It was either get smashed by a droplet or survive to tell the tale, probably with some vital information captured from the Red ant court. So they kept at it. Until they missed a drop.

The drop bounced off a leaf, and as the cart dodged one droplet, the new droplet from the leaf hit the cart square in the center, right where the two painted ants were sitting. Although they survived, they were knocked out cold, and the villagers from a nearby town found them lying there once the rain had subsided. But they didn't care for them. Why? Because they were Black ants. How could they tell? Because the droplet that had knocked them out had also washed every bit of paint off of them, and now they were lying there, in the view of fifty Red ants, their Black ant bodies showing as clearly as the sun in a bright blue sky. They had been discovered.

The officers were quickly brought back to their senses by the villagers, but they didn't find themselves in a nice, sweet home, being tended by a kind, sweet ant. They found themselves lying in a bumping prisoners wagon, surrounded by jeering crowds of Red ant villagers. The great Patio gleamed in the distance.

"What happened?" No-longer-painted officer #1 wondered aloud. A gruff voice from the front of the cart responded in a menacing tone.

"You've been arrested for treason."

By CJ Dunlop, Editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine



CJ Dunlop is the Editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine and is a 7th grader at DC International School in Takoma, DC. He is 13 years old and likes to swim, play the piano, and unicycle.

Fun Activities

Rocks!

W A Y Z A B O A E K G U H S W
G Z B R Z T I C K T M H A D Y
K L C J A V M C S S I N E X L
L I M E S T O N E L D N Z N N
U Z O B B R N A R S F Z A L X
I G N E O U S E T M D I A R X
F F E C C H I O M H D R U N G
T X L O A N N Q P I E Y E C M
S E A L D E S V S N D D B A A
H K E T I E R B I H T E G Y R
V C I H P R O M A T E M S W B
W E A T H E R I N G A H L W L
V T H I U Q I Y D U A A A Z E
P O S Q V F S X D K M Z T B W
F U U U T J N O I S O R E K V

Erosion

Geode

Granite

Igneous

Limestone

Magma

Marble

Metamorphic

Mineral

Obsidian

Rock

Sandstone

Sedimentary

Shale

Slate

Weathering

Who was Ulrich Zwingli?

Important people in the history of Christianity.



Ulrich Zwingli was born to a successful farmer in the Toggaburg Valley in the eastern, lower Alps. Here he developed a deep love for his homeland, Switzerland. He even translated a line of Psalm 23 into "In the beautiful Alps, he tends me". He also used the Rhine river as a key illustration for his sermons. But it took Zwingli a while to discover the power of the Word.

After graduating from the University of Basel in 1506, Zwingli became a parish priest in Glarus.

From the beginning, he took his priestly duties very seriously. He later wrote, "Though I was young, ecclesiastical duties inspired in me more fear than joy, because I knew, and remain convinced that I would give an account of the blood of the sheep which would perish as a consequence of my carelessness". A lot like Luther, Zwingli dived into studies of the Bible, trying to find a way to get to heaven. He was converted. In 1519, he began preaching from the New Testament regularly.

Privately Zwingli challenged medieval Christian customs which were unbiblical, like the Lenten fast, which he broke by eating sausages in public, also writing against fasting. By 1523 Zwingli was ready to take his ideas to a larger audience. In January, he did just that, going before the Zurich City Council at what is now called the First Disputation. The second Disputation came in October, and with approval from the council, pictures of saints were removed from churches, in order that the Bible might have preeminence.

After that, things moved rapidly. In 1524 he publicly wedded his wife, insisting that pastors had the right to marry. In 1525 he convinced the city to abolish Mass, replacing it with a simple service that was only a symbolic memorial.

Zwingli met Luther in 1529 in a meeting at Marburg, calling to unite the two reformation movements, Swiss and German. Though they agreed on 14 points of doctrine, they did not agree on the 15th, because Luther insisted that Christ is literally present during the Lord's Supper.

Zwingli died two years later in battle, defending Zurich against Catholic forces. Still Zurich remained Protestant though, and under the leadership of Heinrich Bullinger, the Swiss Reformation continued to blossom.



CJ Dunlop is the Editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine and is a 7th grader at DC International School in Takoma, DC. He is 13 years old and likes to swim, play the piano, and unicycle.

Thanks to christianitytoday.com for information on this topic

Comic: The Riley and Pippin Show by Thea Townsend: Episode 1



Amazing Animals

Reptile World Part 1



Have you ever seen a leopard gecko? They are lizards with spots on their body and today you will learn about them.

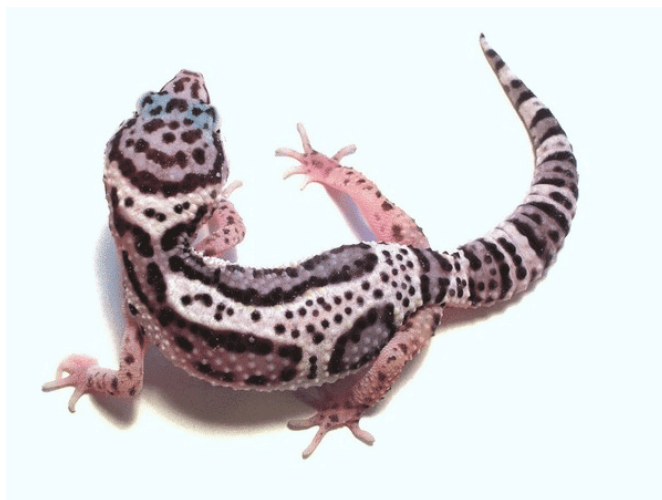
The leopard gecko is different from other geckos. The first difference is that leopard geckos blink. The second is that leopard geckos cannot climb well. The third is that the leopard gecko doesn't talk as much. The most similar lizard to a

leopard gecko is the African fat tailed gecko. Here is a video of their differences:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-A_I073j3IY

Leopard Geckos live in the middle east. They eat insects, spiders, scorpions, snails, bird eggs, fruit, and crickets. Leopard geckos are also called spotted fat tailed geckos and common leopard gecko. Usually when they are born leopard geckos are born with stripes. As they grow they lose these stripes and spots appear. In the picture above there is an adult leopard gecko and a baby too.

DID YOU KNOW that I once had two leopard geckos?



Like most lizards the leopard gecko's tail will separate from it's body if something grabs onto their tail. As you can see in the picture on the left this young leopard gecko just lost his tail. After they lose their tail the tail wiggles so it will distract their "predator." After a while the tail will grow back.

If you want to see a few leopard gecko videos see these:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1sZtsVcwB3I>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WDtzKm6pfu0>



Tiago Oliveira is a journalist for the Pastor's Child Magazine and is in the 6th grade. He is homeschooled. He is 11 years old, and likes to read, write articles for the Pastor's Child Magazine, and do other boring stuff that no one else does.

KIDS Section:

For KIDS 6 or younger

Hi all kids out there, I'm Lucas. Today we are going to learn about instruments. Instruments →

Instruments are cool. They can make sound. Here are the different types of instruments:

First are the string instruments. They are made with wood. They have tightly pulled strings which can make sound when you play them. Two examples of instruments are the violin and the guitar.

Next are the brass instruments. They are made with brass (which is a metal). You play them by blowing into them. An example of a brass instrument is the trumpet

Next are the woodwinds. You blow into the and the air hits a reed that makes sound. An example of a woodwind is the flute

Finally are the percussion instruments. You hit them and they make sound. An example of a percussion instrument is the piano.

If you want to learn more about instruments read the book "Tubby the Tuba" by Paul Tripp (not the Christian song writer). You can also listen to it on Spotify!





The Pastor's Child Issue 11. Issue 12 coming out next Sunday.

Remember: Church at 10:30 AM in the Church Building (525 A St NE).

Prayer Service on Zoom or at church at 5:00 pm.

P.S., submit all submissions by Thursday, May 20, for them to qualify.

Thanks for reading!

The Pastor's Child

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Rose Jamieson, Tiago Oliveira, Thea Townsend — Featured Journalists

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