

THE
WACKY FUN
MAGAZINE



FRIGHTENING
FUN

Halloween 2023

R.I.P



TABLE OF CONTENTS

pg. 1 Top 10

pg. 2 The Beard

pg. 3 Book Review

pg. 4 Board Game Spotlight

pg. 5 Etymology Corner

pg. 6 Animal Spotlight

pg. 7 Science Scoop

pg. 8 Trick-or-Treat Facts

Do you Want to contribute to the magazine?

All you have to do is email the form on our website (www.wackyfunmagazine.com), and

it could appear in the next edition!

The Beard

Bearded Bard

In a world of whiskers, wild and free
There's a beard that's quite unique
Eighteen months in the making, you see
A beard that's got style, it's my legacy

No mustache in sight, sideburns trim and neat
Five inches long, a black and gray feat
Thick as a pillow and fluffy like a sheep
Spooky and mysterious, on Halloween, it creeps



Top 10 Halloween Costumes

The Comical Scientist

- 1-Video game character
- 2-Movie character
- 3-Skeleton
- 4-Ghost
- 5- Vampire
- 6- Zombie
- 7-Witch
- 8-Bat
- 9-Spider
- 10-Dog :)

Book Review: Charlie Thorne and the Last Equation

The Comical Scientist

AUTHOR: STUART GIBBS

PUBLISHER: SIMON & SCHUSTER

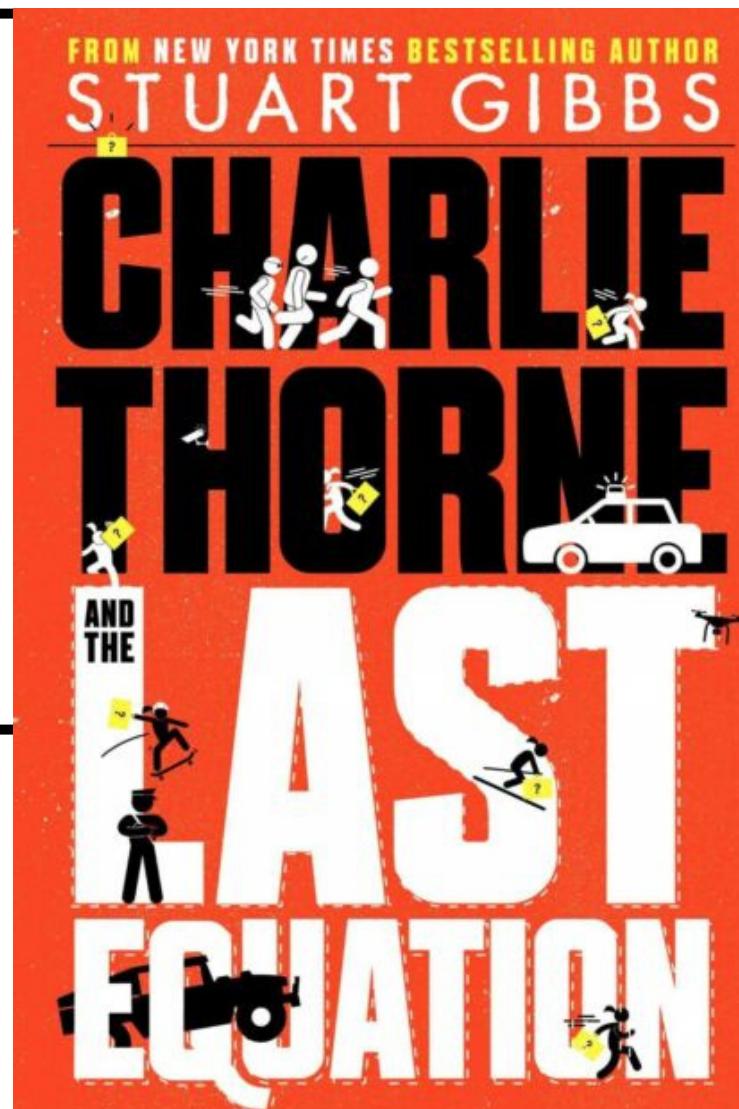
GRADES: 5TH AND UP

PAGES: 416

GENRE: HISTORICAL FICTION



5 STARS

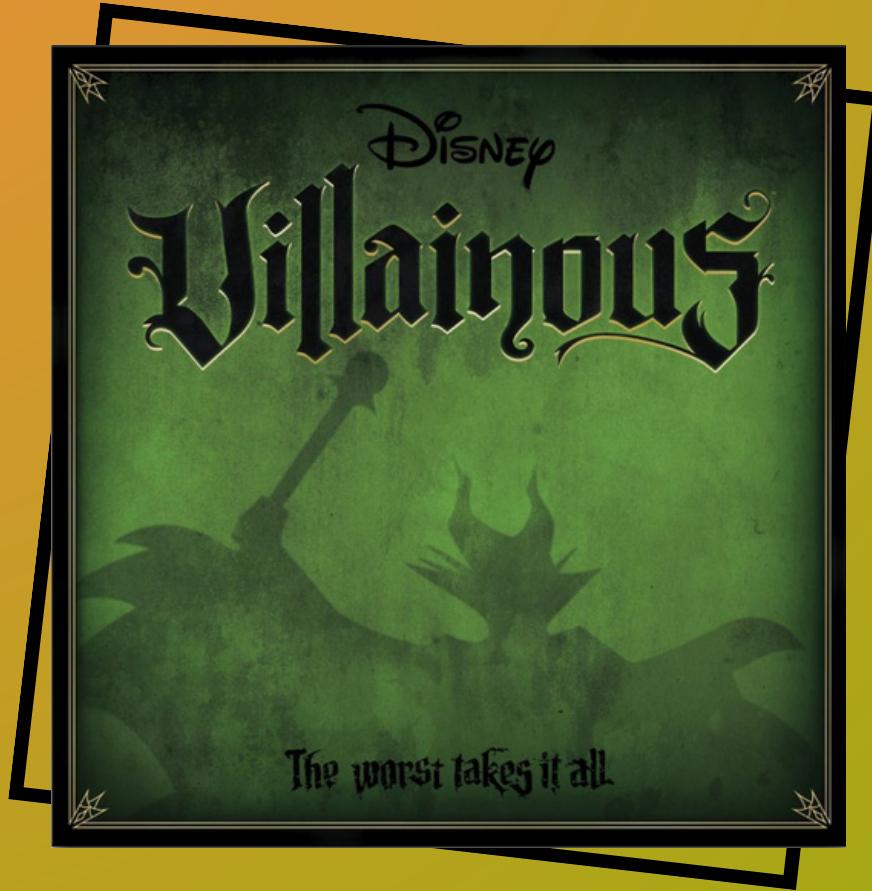


Stuart Gibbs is back with his newest series, and as usual, it's amazing. This series follows Charlie Thorne, a middle-grade girl whose IQ soars above anyone else's. After she gets recruited by the CIA to find an equation left by Albert Einstein, the fate of the world is in her hands.

Board Game Spotlight



Disney Villainous



Number of Players: 2-6

Wacky Fun Rating: 8/10

Replayability: 9/10

Genre: Family, Strategy

Summary of Gameplay: Each player picks a villain from one of the many villainous games and then sets them up. Each villain has a goal specific to them that they have to complete to win. Each turn, you pick a space on your realm and the space you pick will have symbols that tell you what you do on your turn. This is a great series, and every game can be mixed together.

Etymology Corner

Kenneth Carson

Halloween

When Halloween first came into written use in English, October 31 wasn't the linguistic focus—November 1 was. In the western Christian liturgical calendar, November 1 is All Saints' Day, a feast day to honor all the Christian saints. But All Saints' Day wasn't called All Saints' Day until the 16th century. Prior to that, it was known by the name we borrowed from Old English: All Hallows' Day or All Hallows'. Hallow comes from the Old English adjective hālig, which means "holy."

All Hallows' used to be a bigger deal—one 17th-century source notes that "the three grand days are All-hallown, Candlemass, and Ascension day"—and since important feast days usually started the night before with a vigil, the evening before All Hallows' gained its own notoriety as All Hallows' Even or All Hallows' Eve. All Hallows' Even was shortened to Hallow-e'en by the 16th century. The word Hallowe'en began to lose its apostrophe in the 18th century, though we still have some evidence for the apostrophized version.

Trick-or-Treat

Europeans — most likely the Scottish and Irish — brought the traditions of 'guising (disguising) and souling to North America as early as the late 19th Century. By this time, All Souls' Day had gone through a name change, becoming All-Hallow's Eve, and finally, Halloween.

At first, the traditions of souling and guising in the United States were problematic. Youngsters used Halloween as an opportunity to prank people, and those pranks were often destructive, causing expensive property damage. It was right around the Great Depression that these activities became known as trick-or-treating. While Halloween was known as a time when pranksters were rampant, it was also a time for kids to collect treats. Kids would ask, "trick-or-treat?" when they called on homes, giving homeowners a choice. Since no one wanted to be pranked, candy and other sweet treats were handed out. Treats ranged from homemade goodies like popcorn balls and baked goods to peppermints and lemon drops.

From that time onwards, trick-or-treating spread all over the United States. During World War II, trick-or-treating suffered a downturn due to sugar rationing — there just weren't many treats to give out. But after the War, the tradition came roaring back, and now it's impossible to imagine a Halloween without flocks of costumed kids going door-to-door looking for candy.

Sources: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/wordplay/halloween-origin-spelling>
and <https://www.farmersalmanac.com/why-do-we-trick-or-treat-25565>



ANIMAL SPOTLIGHT

SPIDERS



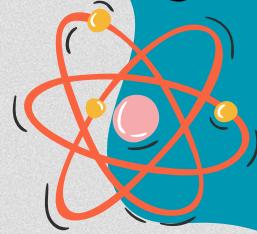
1. Spiders have eight legs, meaning they are arachnids.
2. Spiders can be found anywhere in the world except Antarctica.
3. Even though they have eight eyes, most spiders have trouble seeing far away.
4. When spiders are moving, they always have four legs on the ground and four off the ground.
5. Humans have found and documented over 45,000 species of spiders.

By The Comical Scientist





$$E=MC^2$$



The Science Scoop

The Comical Scientist



Have you ever heard of vampires? They are fictional Halloween characters that eat blood as their diet.

Now, they of course aren't real, but there is a creature similar to them in nature. The Vampire Bat is a type of leaf-nosed bat. They live in the tropics in places with not much light. They can live up to 12 years, and can grow to have a wingspan of 18cm.

Vampire bats' main diet consists of mammal and bird blood. Finally, they are not commonly known to eat human blood, and normally feed on livestock.

Trick-or-Treat Facts

Kenneth Carson



The two most popular Halloween candies are the Snickers™ candy bar and Reese's™ peanut butter cups.



90 million pounds of chocolate candy is sold during Halloween week.

Approximately 35 million children in the U.S. go trick or treating every year.

It is estimated that \$3 billion is spent on Halloween costumes annually in North America.

