

SPEED OF DARKNESS

(Author unknown)

For years it has been believed that electric bulbs emitted light. However, recently information has proven otherwise. Electric bulbs don't emit light, they suck dark. Thus we call these bulbs dark suckers. The dark sucker theory proves the existence of dark that dark has a mass heavier than that of light and that dark is faster than light.

The basis of the dark sucker theory is that electric bulbs suck dark NOT emit light. Take for example, the dark suckers in the room where you are right now. There is much less dark right next to them than there is elsewhere. The larger the dark sucker, the greater its capacity to suck dark. Dark suckers in a parking lot have much greater capacity than those in this room. As with all things, dark suckers don't last forever. Once they are full of dark, they can no longer suck in any more dark. This can be seen by the dark spot on the top of the bulb where the dark is overfilled. A candle is a primitive dark sucker. A new candle has a white wick. You will notice that after the first use, the wick turns black, representing all of the dark which has been sucked into it. If you hold a pencil next to the wick of an operating candle, it will turn black because it got in the way of all the dark flowing into the candle. Unfortunately, these primitive dark suckers have a very limited range. There are also portable dark suckers. The bulbs in these cannot handle all the dark by themselves, and must be aided by a dark storage unit. When the dark storage unit is full, it must be either emptied or replaced before the portable dark sucker can operate again.

Dark has mass. When dark goes into a dark sucker, friction from this mass generates heat. Thus it is not wise to touch an operating dark sucker. Candles present a special problem, as the dark must travel into a solid wick instead of through clear glass. This generates a great amount of heat, thus it can be very dangerous to touch an operating candle. Dark is also heavier than light. If you swim just below the surface of the lake, you will see a lot of light. If you slowly swim deeper and deeper, you will notice it is getting darker and darker. When you reach a depth of approximately fifty feet, you are in total darkness. This is because the heavier dark sinks to the bottom of the lake and the lighter light floats to the top. The immense power of dark can be utilized to man's advantage. We can collect the dark that has settled to the bottom of lakes and push it through turbines, which generates electricity and helps push the dark to the ocean, where it can be safely stored. Prior to turbines, it was much more difficult to get the dark from the rivers and lakes and to the ocean. The Indians recognized this problem and tried to solve it. When on a river in a canoe traveling in the same direction as the flow of dark, they paddled slowly so as not to stop the flow of dark; but when they traveled against the flow of dark, they paddled quickly, so as to help push the dark the dark along its way.

Finally, we must prove that dark is faster than light. If you were to stand in an illuminated room in front of a closed, dark closet then slowly open the closet door, you would see the light slowly enter the closet; but since dark is so fast, you would not be able to see the dark leave the closet as it must as two things can not occupy the same space. We all know that light travels at 3×10^8 m / s, how fast does darkness travel?

In conclusion, I would like to say that dark suckers make all of our likes much easier. So the next time you look at an electric bulb, remember that it is truly a dark sucker.

Friday Problem

Your Friday Problem this week will not, once again, be done like other Friday Problems for some reasons which soon should become very obvious. However like other Friday Problem, it is due on Friday and should be submitted word processed to Mrs. Bonneau by 8 AM.

On the reverse side of this sheet is a parody about light and some of its properties which I hope you will find very clever. Choose an idea that we have explored this year in Physics and develop a similar parody about it. Choose an original idea for your work, be creative. We will be sharing these in class later. Carry it through to the appropriate extremes. Stretch your understanding and enjoy yourself.