

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



DO YOU KNOW

BONES AND SKELETON

Do You Know | Bones and Skeleton

Comprehension

1. Put the headings where they belong in the text.

[1] _____

Squeeze your arm. The outside of your arm is soft, but there is a hard part inside. The hard part is a bone. There are bones in your arms and in your legs. Bones go up the middle of your back. They go around your chest. All of your bones together make up your skeleton. Your skeleton holds your body up. It gives your body its shape. Bones do many other important jobs in your body.

[2] _____

Many bones protect the soft parts inside your body. Skull bones around your head protect your brain. Rib bones make a cage around your chest. Your rib cage protects your lungs and heart.

Muscles hook on to bones. Muscles pull on your bones to make them move. Muscles and bones together let you stand, sit, and walk around.

Blood is made in the center of bones. The center of a bone is filled with bone marrow. Bone marrow is soft. Red and white blood cells are made by bone marrow. Red blood cells carry oxygen to all parts of your body. White blood cells help your body fight germs.

Three tiny bones help you hear. The three bones are deep inside your ears. One of these bones is called the stirrup bone. It is the smallest bone in your body.

[3] _____

There are two kinds of bone. One kind is called compact bone and the other is called spongy bone. Compact bone is the hard and smooth part on the outside of a bone. The long bones in your arms and legs have lots of compact bone. Spongy bone usually lies under the compact bone. Spongy bone is at the ends of arm and leg bones as well. Bones of the pelvis (hipbone), ribs, breastbone, backbone, and skull also contain spongy bone.

Your skeleton also contains cartilage. Cartilage is like bone but softer. It bends easily. There is cartilage in body parts that must be tough but able to bend. There is cartilage in the tip of your nose and in the outer part of your ear.

[4] _____

Joints are the places where two or more bones meet. Most bones are tied together at joints by tough

bands called ligaments.

Different kinds of joints let you move in different ways. Move your lower arm up and down. Keep your upper arm still. The joint that joins your upper and lower arm is called the elbow. Your elbow works like a hinge. It lets you move your lower arm, but only up and down. Now swing your arm all around from your shoulder. A joint in your shoulder called a ball-and-socket joint lets you move your arm in many directions.

Your skull is made of many bones that do not move. They are held together in one solid piece by suture joints.

[5]

Bones grow or change as long as you live. Your head and other parts of your skeleton had a lot of cartilage when you were born. Bones replaced the cartilage as you got older.

Bones get thicker and longer as you grow taller. Bones keep growing in teenagers. Bones stop growing longer in adults.

Some bones join together as you get older. Your skeleton had more than 300 bones when you were first born. An adult has 206 bones. The longest and strongest bone in adults is the thighbone, in the upper leg.

Bones are replaced a little bit at a time even after they stop growing. This replacement goes on for as long as you live. Your body needs a mineral called calcium to keep strong bones. Milk has lots of calcium. Running and other exercise also helps build strong, thick bones. Some older people have thin, weak bones. Their bones can break easily. Getting enough calcium and exercise can help keep bones from getting weak and thin.

[6]

Sometimes people have accidents that break bones. Maybe they fall out of a tree or down a flight of stairs. Sometimes football players or other athletes break bones when they are playing sports.

A doctor has to fix a broken bone. First, an X-ray picture shows the doctor what the broken pieces of bone look like. Then, the doctor fits the broken parts of the bone back together. This is called setting the bone. Sometimes a broken bone must be put back together with wires or pins.

A broken bone should not be used until it is healed. The doctor makes a hard case called a cast for an arm or leg with a broken bone. New bone starts to grow around the break. The pieces grow together and heal the broken bone.

WHAT ARE JOINTS?
WHAT DO BONES DO?
BONES AND SKELETON

WHAT ARE BONES MADE OF?
WHAT HAPPENS TO BROKEN BONES?
HOW DO BONES GROW?

Listening Practice

2. Fill in the blanks while you're listening to the episode.

BONES AND SKELETON

[1] _____ your arm. The [2] _____ of your arm is soft, but there is a hard part inside. The hard part is a bone. There are bones in your arms and in your legs. Bones go up the middle of your back. They go around your chest. All of your [3] _____ [4] _____ make up your skeleton. Your skeleton holds your body up. It [5] _____ your body its [6] _____. Bones do many other important jobs in your body.

WHAT DO BONES DO?

Many [7] _____ [8] _____ the soft parts inside your body. Skull bones around your head protect your brain. Rib bones make a cage around your [9] _____. Your rib cage protects your [10] _____ and heart.

Muscles hook on to bones. Muscles pull on your bones to make them move. Muscles and bones [11] _____ let you stand, sit, and walk around.

[12] _____ is made in the [13] _____ of bones. The center of a bone is filled with bone marrow. Bone marrow is soft. Red and white blood cells are made by bone marrow. Red blood [14] _____ carry oxygen to all [15] _____ of your body. White blood cells help your body fight germs.

Three tiny bones help you hear. The three bones are deep inside your ears. One of these [16] _____ is called the stirrup bone. It is the smallest bone in your body.

WHAT ARE BONES MADE OF?

There are two [17] _____ of bone. One kind is called compact bone and the [18] _____ is called spongy bone. Compact bone is the hard and smooth part on the outside of a bone. The long bones in your arms and legs have lots of compact bone. Spongy bone usually lies under the [19] _____ bone. Spongy bone is at the ends of arm and leg bones as well. [20] _____ of the pelvis (hipbone), ribs, breastbone, backbone, and [21] _____

also [22] _____ spongy bone.

Your skeleton also contains cartilage. Cartilage is like bone but softer. It bends easily. There is cartilage in body parts that must be tough but able to bend. There is [23] _____ in the tip of your nose and in the outer part of your ear.

WHAT ARE JOINTS?

Joints are the places where two or more bones meet. Most bones are tied together at joints by tough bands [24] _____ ligaments.

Different [25] _____ of joints let you move in different ways. Move your lower arm up and down. Keep your upper arm still. The joint that joins your upper and lower arm is [26] _____ the elbow. Your elbow works like a [27] _____. It lets you move your lower arm, but only up and down. Now swing your arm all around from your shoulder. A joint in your shoulder called a ball-and-socket joint lets you move your arm in many [28] _____.

Your skull is made of many bones that do not move. They are held together in one solid piece by suture joints.

HOW DO BONES GROW?

Bones grow or change as long as you live. Your head and other [29] _____ of your skeleton had a lot of cartilage when you were born. Bones replaced the [30] _____ as you got older.

[31] _____ get [32] _____ and longer as you grow taller. Bones keep growing in teenagers. Bones stop growing longer in adults.

Some [33] _____ join together as you get [34] _____. Your [35] _____ had more than 300 bones when you were first born. An adult has 206 bones. The longest and [36] _____ bone in [37] _____ is the thighbone, in the upper leg.

Bones are replaced a little bit at a time even after they stop [38] _____. This [39] _____ goes on for as long as you live. Your body [40] _____ a mineral called calcium to keep strong [41] _____. Milk has lots of calcium. Running and [42] _____ exercise also helps build strong, thick bones. Some older people have thin, weak [43] _____. [44] _____ bones can break easily. Getting [45] _____ calcium and exercise can help keep bones from getting weak and thin.

WHAT HAPPENS TO BROKEN BONES?

Sometimes [46] _____ have [47] _____ that break bones. Maybe they fall out of

a tree or down a [48] _____ of stairs. Sometimes football players or other athletes break bones when they are playing [49] _____.

A doctor has to fix a broken bone. First, an X-ray picture shows the doctor what the [50] _____ pieces of bone look like. Then, the doctor fits the [51] _____ parts of the bone back together. This is called [52] _____ the bone. Sometimes a broken bone must be put back [53] _____ with wires or pins.

A broken bone should not be used [54] _____ it is healed. The doctor [55] _____ a hard case called a cast for an arm or leg with a broken bone. New bone starts to grow around the break. The [56] _____ grow together and heal the [57] _____ bone.

protect
bones
parts
contain
hinge
bones
other
together
people
skull
other
bones
flight
bones
broken

broken
parts
Blood
chest
cartilage
called
strongest
lungs
older
compact
growing
setting
shape
cartilage

adults
outside
sports
directions
broken
kinds
bones
gives
makes
called
cells
needs
thicker
Bones

replacement
until
bones
enough
Squeeze
together
Bones
together
kinds
accidents
skeleton
center
Their
pieces

Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

BONES AND SDELETON

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WHAT DO BONES DO?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Many bones protect the soft parts inside your body. Skull bones around your head protect your brain. Rib bones make a cage around your chest. Your rib cage protects your lungs and heart.

9.
10.
11.

Muscles hook one to bones. Muscles pull on your bones to make them move. Muscles and bones together let you stand, sit, and walk around.

12.
13.

Blood is made in the center of bones. The center of a bone is filled with bone marrow. Bone marrow is soft. Red and white blood cells are made by bone marrow. Red blood cells carry oxygen to all parts of your body. White blood cells help your body fight germs.

14.
15.
16.
17.

Three tiny bones help you hear. The three bones are deep inside your ears. One of these bones is called the stirrup bone. It is the smallest bone in your body.

18.
19.
20.

WHAT ARE BONES MADE OF?

There are two kinds of bone. One kind is called compact bone and the other is called spongy bone. Compact bone is the hard and smooth part on the outside of a bone. The long bones in your arms and legs have lots of compact bone. Spongy bone usually lies under the compact bone. Spongy bone is at the ends of arm and leg bones as well. Bones of the pelvis (hipbone), ribs, breastbone, backbone, and skull also contain spongy bone.

21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.

Your skeleton also contains cartilage. Cartilage is like bone but softer. It bends easily. There is cartilage in body parts that must be tough but able to bend. There is cartilage in the tip of your nose and in the outer part of your ear.

29.
30.
31.
32.

WHAT ARE JOINTS?

Joints are the places where two or more bones meet. Most bones are tied together at joints by tough bands called ligaments.

33.
34.
35.

Different kinds of joints let you move in different ways. Move your lower arm up and down. Keep your upper arm still. The joint that joins your upper and lower arm is called the elbow. Your elbow works like a hinge. It lets you move your lower arm, but only up and down. You swing your arm all around from your shoulder. A joint in your shoulder called a ball-and-socket joint lets you move your arm in many directions.

36.
37.
38.
39.
40.
41.

Your skull is made of many bones that do not move. They are held together in one solid piece by suture joints.

42.
43.

HOW DO BONES GROW?

Bones grow or change as long as you live. Your head and other parts of your skeleton had a lot of cartilage when you were born. Bones replaced the cartilage as you got older.

44.
45.
46.
47.

Bones get thicker and longer as you grow taller. Bones keep growing in teenagers. Bones stop growing longer in adults.

48.
49.

Some bones join together as you get older. Your skeleton had more than 300 bones when you were first born. An adult has 206 bones. The longest and strongest bone in adults is the thighbone, in the upper leg.

50.
51.
52.

Bones are replaced a little bit at a time even after they stop growing. This replacement goes on for as long as you live. Your body needs a mineral called calcium to keep strong bones. Milk has lots of calcium. Running and other exercise also helps build strong, thick bones. Some older people have thin, weak bones. Their bones can break easily. Getting enough calcium and exercise can help keep bones from getting weak and thin.

53.
54.
55.
56.
57.
58.

WHAT HAPPENS TO BROKEN BONES?

Sometimes people have accidents that break bones. Maybe they fall out of a tree or down a flight of stairs. Sometimes football players or other athletes break bones when they are playing sports.

59.
60.
61.
62.

A doctor has to fix a broken bone. First, an X-ray picture shows the doctor what the broken pieces of bone look like. Then, the doctor fits the broken parts of the bone back together. This is called setting the bone. Sometimes a broken bone must be put back together with wires or pins.

63.
64.
65.
66.

A broken bone should not be used until it is healed. The doctor makes a hard case called a cast for an arm or leg with a broken bone. New bone starts to grow around the break. The pieces grow together and heal the broken bone.

67.
68.
69.
70.

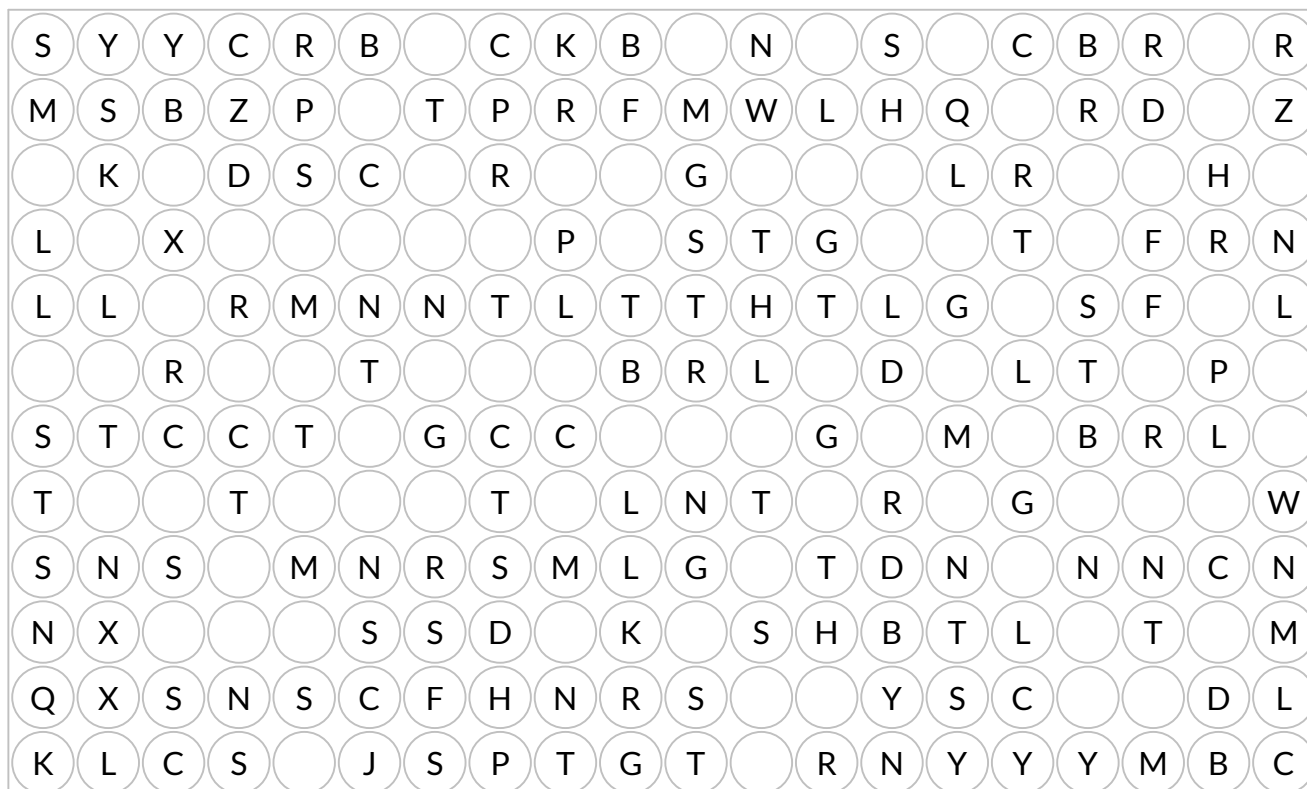
The words below have been written in code. Use the hints in the decoder at the top of the page to help break the code (the letters on top are the correct answers, the letters on the bottom are the code). Write the correct word on the line provided beside each code word.

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

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 4. XVGKGHER | 14. CJLLGZGRH |
| 5. OUUJCGRHX | 15. JBSEZHORH |
| 6. PZGOXHPERG | 16. ZGSKOUGC |
| 7. UOZHJKOYG | 17. HAJYAPERG |
| 8. ZGSKOUGBGRH | 18. POUVPERG |
| 9. SZEHGUXH | 19. KJYOBGRHX |
| 10. OHAKGHGX | 20. HEYGHAGZ |
| 11. XAEMKCGZ | 21. XBOKKGXH |
| 12. XHZERYGXH | 22. LEEHPOKK |
| 13. CJZGUHJERX | 23. GQGZUIJGX |

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. thighbone | B. ligaments | C. exercise | D. together |
| E. athletes | F. shoulder | G. directions | H. smallest |
| I. strongest | J. accidents | K. backbone | L. breastbone |
| M. football | N. skeleton | O. different | P. protects |
| Q. cartilage | R. important | S. replacement | T. replaced |

24. Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally and the vowels have been removed. When you locate a word, draw an ellipse around it.



- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. together | B. smallest | C. athletes | D. shoulder |
| E. replaced | F. cartilage | G. replacement | H. sometimes |
| I. teenagers | J. strongest | K. ligaments | L. football |
| M. exercise | N. backbone | O. protects | P. directions |
| Q. contains | R. breastbone | S. different | T. skeleton |

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

25. ___ a. THIGHBON b. THIGBONE c. THIBONE d. THIGHBONE
26. ___ a. SHOOLDER b. CHOULDER c. SHOULDER d. SHOWLDER
27. ___ a. IMPORTANT b. IMPERTANT c. EMPORTANT d. IMPORTENT
28. ___ a. CINTAINS b. CONTAINS c. CONTANS d. KONTAINS
29. ___ a. CARTILAGE b. KARTILAGE c. CARTILIDGE d. CARTILAG
30. ___ a. STRONGEST b. STRONGUST c. STERONGESTE d. STRONGEXT
31. ___ a. PROTECTS b. PROTECTK c. PWOTECTS d. PROTEXTS
32. ___ a. TENAGERS b. TEENAGRS c. TEENAGERS d. TEEENAGERS

33. ___ a. DIRECTIONS b. DERECTIONS c. DIREGTIONS d. DIRECSIONS
34. ___ a. TOGETHER b. TOGETHIR c. TOGETHEN d. TOGETHER
35. ___ a. FOOTBAL b. FOOTBALLL c. FOOTBALL d. FOWTBALL
36. ___ a. DIFFERENT b. DIFFORENT c. DIFFERENNT d. DEFFERENT
37. ___ a. RAPLACEMENT b. REPLACEMENTE c. REPLLACEMENT d. REPLACEMENT
38. ___ a. REPLACD b. REPLACCED c. REPLECED d. REPLACED
39. ___ a. SMALEST b. SMALLIST c. SMALLEST d. SMALLLEST
40. ___ a. BRASTBON b. BREASTBONE c. BREISTBONE d. BRAISTBONE
41. ___ a. ATHLETES b. ATHLETESE c. ATHLLETES d. ATHLATES
42. ___ a. SYMETIMES b. SOMETIMES c. SOMETIMMES d. SOQETIMES
43. Find and connect the trail of letters for each word. The trails can wander up, down, left, right, and diagonally.

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

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. together | B. important | C. smallest | D. protects |
| E. cartilage | F. thighbone | G. contains | H. strongest |
| I. replaced | J. shoulder | K. athletes | L. sometimes |
| M. replacement | N. backbone | O. ligaments | P. accidents |
| Q. teenagers | R. different | S. exercise | T. directions |

Do You Know | Bones and Skeleton

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WHAT DO BONES DO?
BONES AND SKELETON

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HOW DO BONES GROW?

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WHAT HAPPENS TO BROKEN BONES?

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a tree or down a [48] **flight** of stairs. Sometimes football players or other athletes break bones when they are playing [49] **sports**.

A doctor has to fix a broken bone. First, an X-ray picture shows the doctor what the [50] **broken** pieces of bone look like. Then, the doctor fits the [51] **broken** parts of the bone back together. This is called [52] **setting** the bone. Sometimes a broken bone must be put back [53] **together** with wires or pins.

A broken bone should not be used [54] **until** it is healed. The doctor [55] **makes** a hard case called a cast for an arm or leg with a broken bone. New bone starts to grow around the break. The [56] **pieces** grow together and heal the [57] **broken** bone.

protect	broken	adults	replacement
bones	parts	outside	until
parts	Blood	sports	bones
contain	chest	directions	enough
hinge	cartilage	broken	Squeeze
bones	called	kinds	together
other	strongest	bones	Bones
together	lungs	gives	together
people	older	makes	kinds
skull	compact	called	accidents
other	growing	cells	skeleton
bones	setting	needs	center
flight	shape	thicker	Their
bones	cartilage	Bones	pieces
broken			

Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

BONES AND SDELETON

Squeeze your arm. The outside of your arm is **softe**, but there is a hard part inside. The hard part is a bone. There are **bonese** in your arms and in your legs. Bones go up the **middl** of your back. They go around your chest. All of your bones **togethir** make up your skeleton. Your skeleton holds your body up. It gives your body **it's** shape. Bones do many other important **jibs** in your body.

WHAT DO BONAS DO?

1. SKELETON

2. **soft**

3. **bones**

4. **middle**

5. **together**

6. **its**

7. **jobs**

8. **BONES**

Many bones protect the soft parts **insid** your body. Skull bones around your head protect your brain. Rib bones make a cage around your **cheste**. Your rib **cag** protects your lungs and heart.

Muscles hook **one** to bones. Muscles pull on your bones to make them move. Muscles and bones together let you **skand**, sit, and walk around.

Blood is made in **tha** center of bones. The center of a bone is filled with bone marrow. Bone marrow is soft. Red and white blood cells **our** made by bone marrow. Red **blowd** cells carry oxygen to all parts of your body. White blood **sells** help your body fight germs.

Three tiny bones help you hear. The three bones are deep **enside** your ears. One of these bones is called the stirrup bone. It is the **smalleste** bone in your **bodee**.

WSAT ARE BONES MADE OF?

There are two kinds of bone. One kind is called **kompact** bone and the other is called spongy **bon**. Compact bone is the hard and smooth part on the outside of a bone. The long bones in your **orms** and legs have lots of compact bone. Spongy bone usually **leis** under the compact bone. Spongy bone is at **tha** ends of arm and leg bones as well. Bones of the pelvis (hipbone), ribs, **breastbone**, backbone, and skull also contain spongy **bon**.

Your skeleton also contains cartilage. Cartilage is **lik** bone but softer. It bends easily. There is cartilage in body parts that must be tough **butt** able to **bennd**. There is cartilage in the tip of your nose and in the outer part of **youre** ear.

WHAT **ARY** JOINTS?

Joints are the places where two or more bones **meat**. Most bones are tied together at joints by **toug** bands called ligaments.

Differant kinds of joints let you move in different ways. Move your lower arm up and down. **Keep** your upper arm still. The joint that joins your upper **end** lower arm is called the elbow. Your elbow works like a hinge. It lets you move your lower arm, but only up and down. **Nou** swing your arm all around from your shoulder. A joint in your shoulder **kalled** a ball-and-socket **joent** lets you move your arm in many directions.

Yor skull is made of many bones that do not move. They are held **togethir** in one solid piece by suture joints.

HOW DO **BONESE** GROW?

Bones grow or change as long as you **liv**. Your head and other parts of your skeleton had a lot of cartilage when you were born. **Bonis** replaced **tha** cartilage as you got older.

Bones **gett** thicker and longer as you grow taller. Bones keep growing in teenagers. Bones stop growing longer in **addults**.

9. **inside**10. **chest**11. **cage**12. **on**13. **stand**14. **the**15. **are**16. **blood**17. **cells**18. **inside**19. **smallest**20. **body**21. **WHAT**22. **compact**23. **bone**24. **arms**25. **lies**26. **the**27. **breastbone**28. **bone**29. **like**30. **but**31. **bend**32. **your**33. **ARE**34. **meet**35. **tough**36. **Different**37. **Keep**38. **and**39. **Now**40. **called**41. **joint**42. **Your**43. **together**44. **BONES**45. **live**46. **Bones**47. **the**48. **get**49. **adults**

Some bones join together as **you** get older. Your skeleton had more than 300 **bones** when you were first born. An adult has 206 bones. The longest and strongest bone in adults is **the** thighbone, in the upper leg.

Bones **are** replaced a little bit at a time even after they stop growing. This replacement goes on for as long as you **live**. Your body needs a mineral called calcium to keep strong bones. Milk has lots of calcium. Running **and** **other** exercise also helps build strong, thick bones. Some older people have thin, **weak** bones. Their bones can break easily. Getting enough calcium **and** exercise can help keep bones from getting weak and thin.

WHAT HAPPENS TO **BROKEN** BONES?

Sometimes people have accidents that break bones. Maybe they fall **out** of **a** tree or down a flight of stairs. Sometimes football players or other athletes break **bones** when they are playing sports.

A doctor has to fix a broken bone. First, an X-ray picture shows **the** doctor what the broken pieces of bone look like. **Then**, the doctor fits the broken parts of **the** bone back together. This is called setting the bone. Sometimes a **broken** bone must be put back together with wires or pins.

A broken bone should not be used until it is healed. The doctor makes a hard case called a cast for an arm or leg with a broken **bone**. New bone starts to grow around the break. The pieces grow **together** and heal the broken **bone**.

50. **you**
51. **bones**
52. **the**
53. **are**
54. **live**
55. **and**
56. **other**
57. **weak**
58. **and**
59. **BROKEN**
60. **out**
61. **a**
62. **bones**
63. **the**
64. **Then**
65. **the**
66. **broken**
67. **A**
68. **bone**
69. **together**
70. **bone**

Word Games

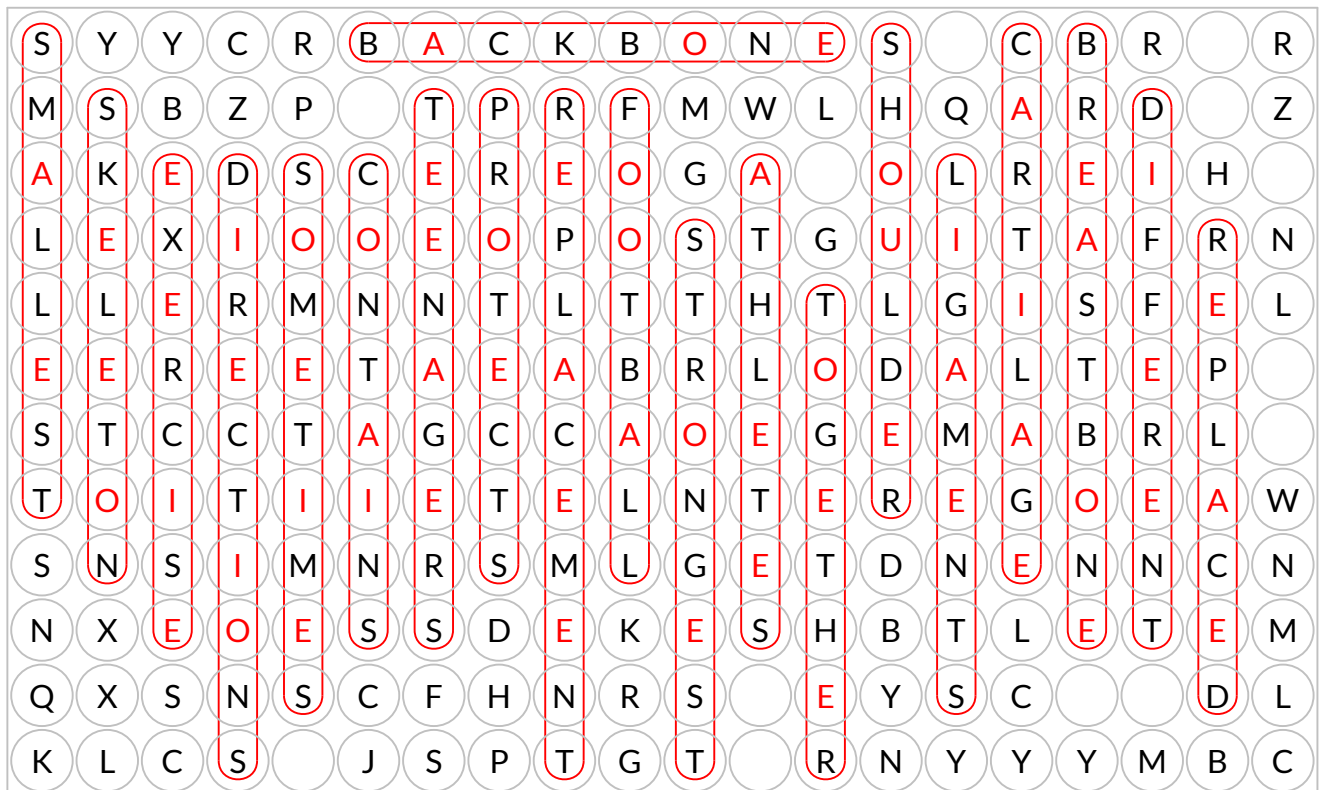
The words below have been written in code. Use the hints in the decoder at the top of the page to help break the code (the letters on top are the correct answers, the letters on the bottom are the code). Write the correct word on the line provided beside each code word.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. XVGK GHER <u>SKELETON</u> | 14. CJLLGZGRH <u>DIFFERENT</u> |
| 5. OUUJCGRHX <u>ACCIDENTS</u> | 15. JBSEZHORH <u>IMPORTANT</u> |
| 6. PZGOXHPERG <u>BREASTBONE</u> | 16. ZGSKOUGC <u>REPLACED</u> |
| 7. UOZHJKOYG <u>CARTILAGE</u> | 17. HAJYAPERG <u>THIGHBONE</u> |
| 8. ZGSKOUGBGRH <u>REPLACEMENT</u> | 18. POUVPERG <u>BACKBONE</u> |
| 9. SZEHGUXH <u>PROTECTS</u> | 19. KJYOBGRHX <u>LIGAMENTS</u> |
| 10. OHAKGHGX <u>ATHLETES</u> | 20. HEYGHAGZ <u>TOGETHER</u> |
| 11. XAEMKCGZ <u>SHOULDER</u> | 21. XBOKKGXH <u>SMALLEST</u> |
| 12. XHZERYGXH <u>STRONGEST</u> | 22. LEEHPOKK <u>FOOTBALL</u> |
| 13. CJZGUHJERX <u>DIRECTIONS</u> | 23. GQGZUJXG <u>EXERCISE</u> |

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. thighbone | B. ligaments | C. exercise | D. together |
| E. athletes | F. shoulder | G. directions | H. smallest |
| I. strongest | J. accidents | K. backbone | L. breastbone |
| M. football | N. skeleton | O. different | P. protects |
| Q. cartilage | R. important | S. replacement | T. replaced |

24. Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally and the vowels have been removed. When you locate a word, draw an ellipse around it.

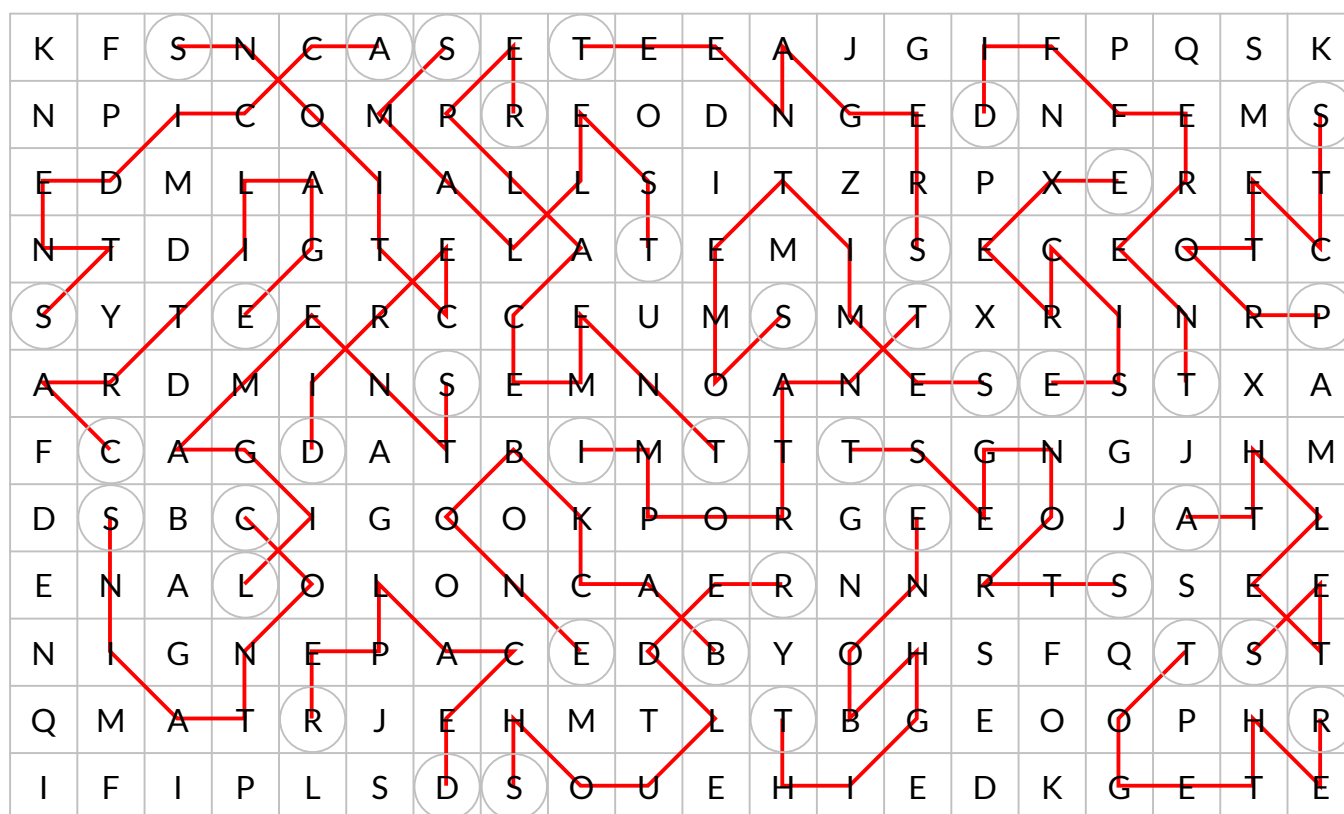


- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. together | B. smallest | C. athletes | D. shoulder |
| E. replaced | F. cartilage | G. replacement | H. sometimes |
| I. teenagers | J. strongest | K. ligaments | L. football |
| M. exercise | N. backbone | O. protects | P. directions |
| Q. contains | R. breastbone | S. different | T. skeleton |

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

25. d a. THIGHBON b. THIGBONE c. THIBONE d. THIGHBONE
26. c a. SHOOLDER b. CHOULDER c. SHOULDER d. SHOWLDER
27. a a. IMPORTANT b. IMPERTANT c. EMPORTANT d. IMPORTENT
28. b a. CINTAINS b. CONTAINS c. CONTANS d. KONTAINS
29. a a. CARTILAGE b. KARTILAGE c. CARTILIDGE d. CARTILAG
30. a a. STRONGEST b. STRONGUST c. STERONGESTE d. STRONGEXT
31. a a. PROTECTS b. PROTECTK c. PWOTECTS d. PROTEXTS
32. c a. TENAGERS b. TEENAGRS c. TEENAGERS d. TEEENAGERS

33. a a. DIRECTIONS b. DERECTIONS c. DIREGTIONS d. DIRECSIONS
34. d a. TOGETHER b. TOGETHIR c. TOGETHEN d. TOGETHER
35. c a. FOOTBAL b. FOOTBALLL c. FOOTBALL d. FOWTBALL
36. a a. DIFFERENT b. DIFFORENT c. DIFFERENNT d. DEFFERENT
37. d a. RAPLACEMENT b. REPLACEMENTE c. REPLLACEMENT d. REPLACEMENT
38. d a. REPLACD b. REPLACEDD c. REPLECED d. REPLACED
39. c a. SMALEST b. SMALLIST c. SMALLEST d. SMALLLEST
40. b a. BRASTBON b. BREASTBONE c. BREISTBONE d. BRAISTBONE
41. a a. ATHLETES b. ATHLETESE c. ATHLLETES d. ATHLATES
42. b a. SYMETIMES b. SOMETIMES c. SOMETIMMES d. SOQETIMES
43. Find and connect the trail of letters for each word. The trails can wander up, down, left, right, and diagonally.



- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. together | B. important | C. smallest | D. protects |
| E. cartilage | F. thighbone | G. contains | H. strongest |
| I. replaced | J. shoulder | K. athletes | L. sometimes |
| M. replacement | N. backbone | O. ligaments | P. accidents |
| Q. teenagers | R. different | S. exercise | T. directions |