There were many steps involved in the Egyptian mummification process. First, the dead person’s body was (**washed**) and placed on a tablelike structure. (**Using**) an iron hook, the brain was (**removed**) by pulling it through the nostrils. (**Egyptians**) did not think the brain had (**much**) value, so it was discarded. The (**next**) step involved removing most of the (**internal**) organs such as the stomach, liver, (**lungs**), and intestines with razor-sharp flint knives. (**The**) organs were then placed in separate (**canopic**) jars. Since the Egyptians believed that (**the**) heart was the center of the (**person’s**) soul, the heart was the only (**organ**) left inside the body.

The dead (**body**) was then placed in a bath (**of**) natron, a type of salt, and (**left**) to dry for 40 days.

When the (**drying**) process was completed, the body was (**removed**) from the bath and stuffed with (**cloth**), sand, or sawdust. Many kinds of (**oil**) and gum were rubbed into the (**dry**) skin of the body. The body (**was**) then wrapped in several hundred square (**yards**) of linen. The linen cloth used (**for**) mummification was old household linen that (**had**) been saved for his purpose.

Lucky (**charms**), or amulets, were placed between the (**layers**). Egyptians believed that amulets helped to (**protect**) the wearer from evil. Elaborate hand-painted (**masks**) were placed
over the face, head, ((and)) shoulders of the body. The mummy ((was)) then returned to its family, where ((it)) was placed in a human-shaped, wooden ((coffin)). These coffins were often painted to ((look)) like portraits of the deceased. Finally, ((the)) mummy was placed in the burial ((room)) of the pyramid, and the tomb ((was)) sealed.
There were many steps involved in the Egyptian mummification process. First, the dead person's body was (of, canopic, washed) and placed on a tablelike structure. (egyptian, helped, Using) an iron hook, the brain was (masks, removed, sawdust) by pulling it through the nostrils. (when, Egyptians, cloth) did not think the brain had (room, much, left) value, so it was discarded. The (next, stuffed, where) step involved removing most of the (stomach, elaborate, internal) organs such as the stomach, liver, (internal, bath, lungs), and intestines with razor-sharp flint knives. (salt, next, The) organs were then placed in separate (between, canopic, involved) jars. Since the Egyptians believed that (type, the, shoulders) heart was the center of the (old, person's, body) soul, the heart was the only (these, organ, organs) left inside the body.

The dead (body, many, tomb) was then placed in a bath (it, heart, of) natron, a type of salt, and (as, left, steps) to dry for 40 days.

When the (been, step, drying) process was completed, the body was (removed, and, placed) from the bath and stuffed with (that, think, cloth), sand, or sawdust. Many kinds of (removed, the, oil) and gum were rubbed into the (household, head, dry) skin of the body. The body (days, was, layers) then wrapped in several hundred square (hand-painted, yards, brain) of linen. The linen cloth used (for, skin, only) mummification was old household linen that (pulling, had, burial) been saved for his purpose.

Lucky (charms, coffins, hundred), or amulets, were placed between the (then, layers, razor-sharp)). Egyptians believed that
amulets helped to (coffin, egyptians, protect) the wearer from evil. Elaborate hand-painted (masks, wrapped, often) were placed over the face, head, (and, there, with) shoulders of the body. The mummy (was, its, saved) then returned to its family, where (had, was, it) was placed in a human-shaped, wooden (coffin, charms, structure). These coffins were often painted to (family, used, look) like portraits of the deceased. Finally, (the, much, were) mummy was placed in the burial (washed, room, tablelike) of the pyramid, and the tomb (nostrils, was, mummification) sealed.