Some people do not realize that bones are alive. Bones are made of living tissue. **(Calcium),** phosphorous, and bone cells make up **(our)** bones. Infants have about three hundred **(and)** fifty bones in their bodies. However, **(an)** adult body contains only two hundred **(and)** six bones. That means that an **(infant)** has over a hundred and forty **(more)** bones in its body than an **(adult).** The reason for this difference is **(bone)** fusion. As infants begin to grow **(and)** develop, some of their bones fuse **(or)** grow together.

Every bone is covered **(with)** an outer layer. This layer consists **(of)** compact bone and is very hard. **(Inside)** the outer layer of bone is **(a)** softer bone. The inside layer is **(strong)** and spongy. Bone marrow is contained **(within)** the bone. The bone marrow makes **(blood)** for the body. The largest bone **(in)** the human body is the thighbone. **(Its)** length is related to the size **(of)** the person. Its length is about **(one)** fourth of a person's height. The **(smallest)** bones in the body are in **(the)** ear. There are three tiny ear **(bones)** that are only three millimeters long.

**(Bone)**s are very important. The hard bones **(of)** the body make up a person's **(skeleton).** The skeleton supports all other systems **(in)** the body. Without bones, bodies would **(not)** have shapes. A jellyfish is an **(example)** of a body without a shape. **(Bone)**s also protect the soft organs of **(the)** body. They do this by forming **(a)** protective cage around organs such as **(the)** heart, lungs, and brain. Damage to **(soft)** organs can cause serious problems. **Bone**s **(also)** work with muscles to allow bodies **(to)** move. It is important to keep **(bones)** strong and healthy. One way to **(do)** this is to eat a sufficient **(amount)** of green vegetables and dairy products. **(Another)** way is to do plenty of **(weight)** bearing exercise. Taking care of bones **(is)** important to overall health.
Bones: Living Tissue 502
Sopris West Six Minute Solutions Passage

Some people do not realize that bones are alive. Bones are made of living tissue. (Bodies, Calcium, Example), phosphorous, and bone cells make up (fourth, our, overall) bones. Infants have about three hundred (and, can, grow) fifty bones in their bodies. However, (by, without, an) adult body contains only two hundred (the, and, contains) six bones. That means that an (human, infant, products) has over a hundred and forty (that, cells, more) bones in its body than an (adult, two, made). The reason for this difference is (an, bone, shape) fusion. As infants begin to grow (amount, they, and) develop, some of their bones fuse (or, outer, fuse) grow together.

Every bone is covered (as, with, inside) an outer layer. This layer consists (infants, to, of) compact bone and is very hard. (Inside, Up, One) the outer layer of bone is (infant, a, adult) softer bone. The inside layer is (consists, strong, a) and spongy. Bone marrow is contained (within, are, weight) the bone. The bone marrow makes (jellyfish, problems, blood) for the body. The largest bone (and, in, smallest) the human body is the thighbone. (Forty, Skeleton, Its) length is related to the size (all, of, phosphorous) the person. Its length is about (infants, reason, one) fourth of a person's height. The (within, smallest, than) bones in the body are in (exercise, bones, the) ear. There are three tiny ear (bones, together, the) that are only three millimeters long.

(Bonese, Begin, Would) are very important. The hard bones (largest, of, its) the body make up a person's (ear, every, skeleton). The skeleton supports all other systems (in, six, very) the body. Without bones, bodies would (person, not, without) have shapes. A jellyfish is an (eat, example, brain) of a body without a shape. (Around, Spongy, Bones) also protect the soft organs of (lungs, the, this) body. They do this by forming (cause, have, a) protective cage around organs such as (the, health, develop) heart, lungs, and brain. Damage to (green, soft, size) organs can cause serious problems. Bones (also, allow, bonese) work with muscles to allow bodies (protect, to, its) move. It is important to keep (dairy, bones, heart) strong and healthy. One way to (difference, do, protective) this is to eat a sufficient
(also, amount, there) of green vegetables and dairy products. (Person’s, Hundred, Another) way is to do plenty of (weight, another, important) bearing exercise. Taking care of bones (make, is, contained) important to overall health.