

Name _____ Hour _____

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL-AGE CHILD

School-age children do not grow as quickly as infants and toddlers. However, their growth remains constant. Unscramble the underlined words to complete this activity. Write the correct answer in the space following the scrambled word.

Jim is nine-years-old. He is the average size for a typical boy his age. He is (1) ATLERL _____ and (2) AVIEERH _____ than the girls his age. He has reached about 75 percent of his adult (3) EHIHTG _____.

His (4) EDHA _____ looks smaller because his height is increasing. His (5) MARS _____ and (6) GELS _____ are longer in relationship to his height. He has a lower center of (7) IRVTYAG _____ and better (8) LNCAAEB _____. The trunk of his body is twice as (9) LGON _____ and (10) DWEI _____ as when he was born.

Tom has lost that babyish looking face. The (11) LWREO _____ part of his face is catching up with the (12) PERUP _____ half, which grew faster in earlier development. His (13) EHREAODF _____ is not as high. His facial features are more (14) TPMINRENO _____. His permanent (15) ETTHE _____ begin to change the look of his lower face.

Jim's bones are (16) AHRDRE _____ and longer and grow (17) TAFRSE _____ than his muscles. This makes Jim have a loose-jointed, sort of (18) WADARWK _____ look. He does not like to sit still and complains of (19) WGINGRO _____ pains.

Jim's internal organs are also growing. His (20) RABIN _____ is almost 95 percent of its adult weight. It has developed many connections between (21) REVEN _____ cells and is continually becoming more (22) CDSEIALIEPZ _____ .

Jim's (23) ARTEH _____ is small compared to his entire body. His endurance is not great because of this.

His (24) BAYEELLS _____ have matured, which gives him increased (25) ASVIUL _____ acuity.

His improved hearing enables him to hear small (26) FDINFERSECEES _____ in words that sound similar. This is very helpful in his increased (27) OOSHLC KORW _____ .