**Please read the brief passages and put it into your own words and writing style. If you use any content that is not common knowledge, be sure to give credit. Each rewrite must include both direct quotes and paraphrasing, but all must be credited.**

**History Excerpt taken from *Modern World History Patterns of Interaction,* McDougal Littell, 2006, page 413.**

 *By early 1915, opposing armies on the Western Front had dug miles of parallel trenches to protect themselves from enemy fire. This set the stage for what became known as trench warfare. In this type of warfare, soldiers fought each other from trenches. And armies traded huge losses of human life for pitifully small land gains.*

 *Life in the trenches was pure misery. “The men slept in mud, washed in mud, ate mud, and dreamed mud,” wrote one soldier. The trenches swarmed with rats. Fresh food was nonexistent. Sleep was nearly impossible.*

 *The space between the opposing trenches won the grim name “no man’s land.” When the officers ordered an attack, their men went over the top of their trenches into this bombed-out landscape. There, they usually met murderous rounds of machine-gun fire. Staying put, however, did not ensure one’s safety. Artillery fire brought death right into the trenches. “Shells of all calibers kept raining on our sector,” wrote one French soldier. “The trenches disappeared, filled with earth . . . the air was unbreathable. Our blinded, wounded, crawling, and shouting soldiers kept falling on top of us and died splashing us with blood. It was a living hell.”*

* **Science excerpt taken from Encyclopaedia Britanica, online. Contributors: Willian James Hamilton and Sidnie M. Manton. Article Title:skeleton**
* **Website Name:Encyclopædia Britannica, Publisher:Encyclopædia Britannica, inc. Date Published:February 27, 2017. Access Date:June 06, 2017**
* **URL: https://www.britannica.com/science/skeleton**

 ***Skeleton,****the supportive framework of an*[*animal*](https://www.britannica.com/topic/animal)*body. The skeleton of**[invertebrates](https://www.britannica.com/animal/invertebrate), which may be either external or internal, is composed of a variety of hard nonbony substances. The more complex skeletal system of vertebrates is internal and is composed of several different types of tissues that are known collectively as*[*connective tissues*](https://www.britannica.com/science/connective-tissue)*. This*[*designation*](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/designation)*includes*[*bone*](https://www.britannica.com/science/bone-anatomy)*and the various fibrous substances that form the*[*joints*](https://www.britannica.com/science/joint-skeleton)*, connect bone to bone and bone to*[*muscle*](https://www.britannica.com/science/muscle)*, enclose muscle bundles, and attach the internal organs to the supporting structure.*

 *In addition to its supportive function, the animal skeleton may provide protection,*[*facilitate*](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/facilitate)*movement, and aid in certain sensory functions. Support of the body is achieved in many*[*protozoans*](https://www.britannica.com/science/protozoan)*by a simple stiff, translucent, nonliving envelope called a**[pellicle](https://www.britannica.com/science/pellicle). In nonmoving (sessile) coelenterates, such as*[*coral*](https://www.britannica.com/animal/coral)*, whose colonies attain great size, it is achieved by dead structures, both internal and external, which form supporting axes. In the many groups of animals that can move, it is achieved either by external structures known as**[exoskeletons](https://www.britannica.com/science/exoskeleton-anatomy) or by internal structures known as**endoskeletons. Many animals remain erect or in their normal resting positions by means of a hydrostatic skeleton—i.e.,*[*fluid*](https://www.britannica.com/science/fluid-biology)*pressure in a confined space.*

 *The skeleton’s protective function alone may be provided by structures situated on the body surface—e.g., the lateral sclerites of*[*centipedes*](https://www.britannica.com/animal/centipede)*and the shell (carapace) of*[*crabs*](https://www.britannica.com/animal/crab)*. These structures carry no muscle and form part of a protective surface armour. The scales of*[*fish*](https://www.britannica.com/animal/fish)*, the projecting spines of*[*echinoderms*](https://www.britannica.com/animal/echinoderm)*(e.g., sea urchins), the minute needlelike structures (spicules) of*[*sponges*](https://www.britannica.com/animal/sponge-animal)*, and the tubes of*[*hydroids*](https://www.britannica.com/animal/hydroid-hydrozoan)*, all raised from the body surface, are similarly protective. The bones of the**[vertebrate](https://www.britannica.com/animal/vertebrate)*[*skull*](https://www.britannica.com/science/skull)

*protect the brain. In the more advanced vertebrates and invertebrates, many skeletal structures provide a rigid base for the insertion of muscles as well as providing protection.*