**EXERCISES**

A.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition.

Cancer is the uncontrolled growth ------- abnormal cells anywhere ------- a body. Cancer is not confined -------- humans; animals and other living organisms can get cancer. Frequently, cancer cells can break away -------- this original mass -------- cells, travel

----------- the blood and lymph systems, and lodge --------- other organs where they can again repeat the uncontrolled growth cycle. This process -------- cancer cells leaving an area and growing --------- another body area is termed metastatic spread or [metastasis](https://www.medicinenet.com/cancer_101_pictures_slideshow/article.htm).

Symptoms and signs --------- cancer depend --------- the type -------- cancer, where it is located, and/or where the cancer cells have spread. For example, breast cancer may present as a lump ---------- the breast or as [nipple discharge](https://www.medicinenet.com/breast_discharge/symptoms.htm) while metastatic breast cancer may present ---------- symptoms ---------- [pain](https://www.medicinenet.com/pain_quiz/quiz.htm) (if spread ---------- bones), extreme [fatigue](https://www.medicinenet.com/causes_of_fatigue_pictures_slideshow/article.htm) ([lungs](https://www.medicinenet.com/image-collection/lungs_picture/picture.htm)), or [seizures](https://www.medicinenet.com/seizures_symptoms_and_types/article.htm) (brain). The prognosis (outcome) ---------- cancer patients may range --------- excellent --------- poor. The prognosis is directly related

--------- both the type and stage --------- the cancer.

B.Find synonyms in the text for the following words.

1. Distinct
2. Tendency
3. Wrong
4. Restraint
5. Broken piece
6. Reproduction/Spread
7. Separation
8. Intensification
9. Area
10. Structure
11. Cause

C.Give the correct term for each of the following descriptions.

1. ----------------------------: a transfer of a chromosomal segment to a new position, especially on a nonhomologous chromosome.
2. ----------------------------: a permanent transmissible change in the genetic material.
3. ----------------------------: the addition, as by mutation, of one or more nucleotides to a chromosome.
4. ----------------------------: the synthesis of messenger RNA from a DNA template through the formation of base pairs, resulting in a transfer of genetic information that codes for amino acid sequences composing proteins.
5. ---------------------------: any spontaneous elimination of part of the normal genetic complement, whether cytogenetically visible or inferred from phenotypic evidence.
6. ---------------------------: joining of two genes, often neighboring genes.
7. ---------------------------: the region of an operon that acts as the initial binding site for RNA polymerase.
8. ---------------------------: a tumor, often highly malignant, composed of cells derived from connective tissue such as bone, cartilage, muscle, blood vessel, or lymphoid tissue.
9. ----------------------------: cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system.
10. ----------------------------: a program, including pharmacotherapy, which regulates aspects of one's lifestyle for a hygienic or therapeutic purpose
11. ----------------------------: a normal gene that when mutated plays a significant role in causing cancer.
12. ----------------------------: the presence of an abnormal number of [chromosomes](https://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Chromosome) in a [cell](https://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Cell+(biology)), for example a human cell having 45 or 47 chromosomes instead of the usual 46.